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Geo. B. Watson, "Catalog" of SEEDS,

TREES AND PLANTS,

471 Fifth Street,

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

NORTHERN GROWN

Tested

Seeds,

1895.



OUR \$100 COLLECTION of 30 BEST VEGETABLES.



\$2.00 Worth of Seeds at Catalogue Prices for \$1.00.

For \$1.00 we will send, postpaid to any address, one full sized packet each of the thirty choice vegetables above illustrated, sufficient to make a complete kitchen garden for a small family. We make this liberal offer particularly with a view of introducing our seeds to those who have not been in the habit of using them. If out of any variety named we will substitute others.

To Our Customers and the General Public.

THIS SEED CATALOGUE will be found to contain only those varieties of approved worth in this climate. We have carefully weeded out those kinds that, from our own experience, do not succeed well in this section.

TESTING—Our seeds on arrival, are immediately thoroughly and carefully tested, by count, and only those stocks that grow a very strong percentage are kept in stock and sent out. Those of inferior growth are at once returned and charged back to the growers.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY—Our sources of supply are world-wide. Whenever California grown seeds are obtainable, and will prove equal in quality to Eastern and European seeds, we prefer them on account of their germinating power.

In the case of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, and some other seeds, we find that those saved in colder climates are surer to head, and so we contract with the most reliable Eastern and European growers for them.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—In response to many requests we have, so far as limited space permits, given a few general cultural directions applicable to the Pacific Coast. There are so many climatic conditions to be considered that specific instructions in a catalogue would be impossible.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION.—In California thorough cultivation is the key-note of success. Your ground cannot be plowed or dug too deep, nor kept too loose and fine on the surface. The Planet Jr. wheel hoes and cultivators are the most useful garden labor-saving implements in the world.

APPLICATION OF WATER.—There is a good rule that applies to the application of water, whether by irrigation ditch or the watering can. Never apply water to trees or plants unless it is actually needed.

FERTILIZERS.—For lawns and gardens superphosphates, bone meals, etc., are cheaper, cleaner and in every way better than stable manure. If the ground is hard, a little sand or thoroughly rotted manure will improve its mechanical condition.

FIGHTING INSECTS.—A good dusting of "Hammond's Slug Shot" will kill most any kind of insects; leaf eating worms and bugs can also be destroyed by sponging the foliage with a weak solution of paris green, a solution of Fir Tree oil is also an excellent remedy; and tobacco soap will dispose of green fly (aphis). Mealy bugs can be exterminated by touching the insects and affected parts with the tip of a feather dipped in coal oil. Whale oil soap is also a well-known remedy.

ALWAYS send the cash with the order. Accounts are never opened for small amounts. Bank drafts, money orders and registered letters are all safe.

ALWAYS write your name, postoffice and express office plainly and give explicit shipping directions.

WE do not GUARANTEE seeds to grow.

WE DO GUARANTEE that every possible precaution has been taken to have our stock first-class in every respect and that all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented to this extent, that should they prove otherwise, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value.

GEO. B. WATSON,

471 Fifth street, San Diego, Calif.

Vegetable Seeds.

NOTICE.—In ordering Seeds, please notice that ounce prices will be charged for quantities less than one-quarter pound, and pound prices for less than ten pound lots. All Vegetable Seeds, except where otherwise priced can be supplied in packets at 5 cents each. We have affixed the names of the Vegetable Seeds in three languages—the first, French; second, German; third, Spanish. The English name is of course given in the heading.

WHOLESALE.—Market gardeners, public institutions and clubs who use seeds in large quantities will save money by writing for special quotations. It is no trouble to give estimates or information.

POSTAGE.—Postage is prepaid by us when the order is for packets, ounces, and quarter pounds, but on orders of half-pound and upwards, postage at the rate of 8 cts. a pound must be added to catalogue prices. When postage is not inclosed for such orders a sufficient quantity of seed will be deducted to cover the deficiency. This avoids the opening of innumerable small accounts.

DISCOUNTS.—On all ORDERS for SEEDS in PACKETS the purchaser may select TWENTY CENTS' WORTH EXTRA FOR EACH ONE DOLLAR sent us. Thus, any one sending \$1 can select seeds in packets amounting to \$1.20; for \$2, seeds in packets amounting to \$2.40, and so on.

ARTICHOKEs.

ARTICHAUT. ARTICHOKE. CLOCACHOFA.

One ounce will produce five hundred plants. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, in moist, rich soil, and transplant to permanent beds, allowing a space of three feet between the rows and four feet between each plant. Liberal treatment will insure fine heads; and when once established the plants bear for many years.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.—The best for general cultivation, per oz., 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; per lb., \$3.

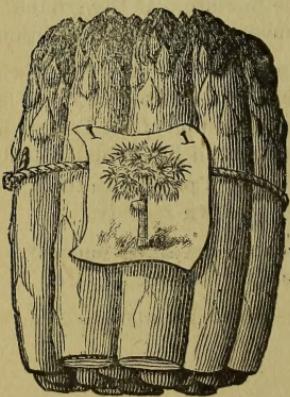
Tuberous Rooted Artichokes.

These are entirely distinct from the Globe Artichoke and are grown exclusively for their large tuberous (potato-like) roots.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.—Well known throughout the country. The roots are esteemed for pickling; are a profitable crop to grow for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding one thousand bushels per acre; per 100 lbs., \$10.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. SPARGEL. ASPARRAGO



One ounce will produce six hundred plants, and sow sixty feet of drill. Sow in rows a foot apart. Keep carefully hoed and clear from weeds, and the plants will be in condition to set out when one year old. The soil for the permanent beds should be thoroughly manured and trenched to a depth of at least two feet. Plant in rows three feet apart, and one foot between the plants in the rows; spread the roots well out, and let the crown of the plant be covered about six or eight inches when established. Previous to sowing the seeds, soak in tepid water twenty-four hours.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A large, early variety; the best for general use; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

Two-year old roots, per 100, \$2; per 1,000, \$7.50.

PALMETTO.—A recent introduction; more productive than the preceding, and of a bright green color, per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; per lb., 90c.

Two-year old roots, per 100, \$2.25; per 1,000, \$12.50.

If roots are ordered by mail, add 50 cents per hundred for postage.

Beans.

Dwarf, Snap, Bush.

HARICOT NAIN. BUSCH-BOHNEN. FRIJOLE NANO.

Bush, Snap, String, Wax or French Beans.

One pound will sow one hundred feet of drill; one hundred pounds is required for an acre. They will thrive in any good soil. Plant the seeds two inches deep and three inches apart, in rows two feet apart. Keep well cultivated, as no crop better repays extra labor in this direction.

BEST OF ALL.—A superb variety introduced a few years ago and now deservedly popular. The pods are six inches long, very fleshy, succulent, stringless and of rich flavor; they are produced early and abundantly; altogether this is one of the most valuable green-podded leaves for market or family use; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$10.



several years, with other wax beans, all more or less affected by rust, this variety has remained free from it. One of the earliest, very productive and of great value to market gardeners. Pods thicker than old Golden Wax and of better quality, with no approach to stringiness. Pkt., 10c; per lb., 20c.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—A selection from and possessing all the first-rate qualities of the well-known Refugee, which it is gradually superseding. It is an immense yielder and sure to produce a crop; is an excellent shipper and fast becoming one of the most popular green-podded beans there are; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$9.

EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.—Differing from the ordinary Red Valentine only in earliness; usually ready for table use in forty days from time of planting; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$10.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—A vigorous grower, enormously productive and of grand quality; a great improvement on the old variety; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$13.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—A standard sort for market or family use; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$9.

LOW'S CHAMPION.—Produces an abundance of stringless, fleshy, flat pods four to five inches in length, of a light green color and containing five to seven beans of excellent flavor, either green or dry; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$10.

MOHAWK.—A hardy early variety, largely grown for market use; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 12c; per 100 lbs., \$8.

BLACK WAX.—A well known standard sort, still very popular; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CANADIAN WONDER.—Handsome flat pods of great length and very tender. For string beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh snelled beans, cooked like limas hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and handsome appearance; per pkt. 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$10.

EARLY CHINA OR RED EYE.—An old standard variety very popular, per pkt., 10c; per lb., 12c; per 100 lbs., \$7.50.

RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX BEAN.—This new strain of Golden Wax is really all its name implies, absolutely rust proof. Grown side by side, for

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—This is a very robust and hardy variety, producing a heavy crop of long, broad, flat pods of a delicate waxy yellow, entirely stringless; extremely tender and of excellent flavor; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$12.

WHITE WAX.—Similar to Black Wax except in color of seed; tender and delicious; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$10.

BROAD WINDSOR.—Superior to all other types of this class of beans; per lb., 10c; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Bush Lima Beans.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—Grows from eighteen to twenty inches high, erect and stout, branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a circular bush two or three feet in diameter. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to run. It yields immensely, bearing handsome, large, well-filled pods, the beans being identical in size and flavor with the well-known large Pole Limas; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 20c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH SIEVA LIMA.—Grows in compact bush form, about eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious beans. It is at least two WEEKS EARLIER than any of the climbing Limas; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$12.

Beans, Pole or Running.

HARICOTS A RAMES. . . . **STANGEN BOHNEN.** . . . **FRIJOLE VASTAGO.**

One pound will plant fifty hills; thirty pounds will plant an acre. The soil should be mellow, rich and warm. Lay the ground out in hills four feet apart each way, and set poles eight or ten feet long firmly in the hills before putting in the seed. Plant five or six beans in a hill, and cover about two inches deep; leave three healthy plants at each pole, and when a few inches high draw a little earth around them as support. They may also be grown without poles, leaving the vines to run. Use the cultivator freely to keep the soil mellow and clean.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—One of the earliest; a splendid green shell bean, also a fine dry bean for winter use; very productive; a good bean for planting among corn; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$9.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—Undoubtedly the earliest pole variety. Everyone is surprised at their beautiful appearance and productiveness. The pods are from six to eight inches long, borne in clusters of from three to six, and are most freely produced; stringless, very tender and delicious flavor; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 20c; per 100 lbs., \$15.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY.—Popular old favorite, useful either green or dried; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$12.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Always popular, and only surpassed by other sorts in earliness; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 15c; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—Ornamental and useful; produces brilliant scarlet flowers, and the beans are used either green or shelled; per pkt., 10c; per lb., 20c; per 100 lbs., \$15.

YARD LONG OR CUBAN ASPARAGUS.—Produces pods of extraordinary length, sometimes over two feet, and so abundantly as almost to conceal the foliage of the vine; per pkt., 15c; per lb., 25c.

BEETS.

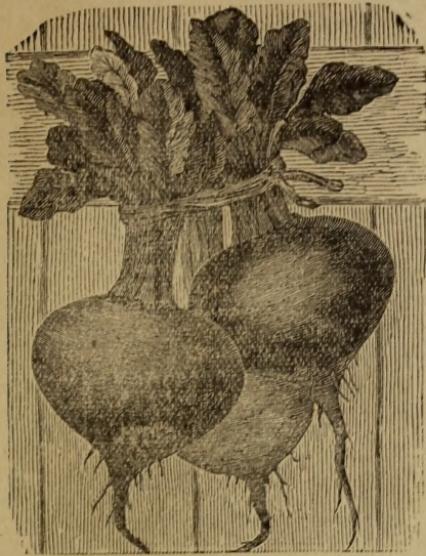
BETTERAVE. . . . **RUNKELRUBEN.** . . . **REMOLACHA.**

One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; five pounds will sow an acre. Rich, deep soil not too recently manured is best for this crop; sow about one inch deep in drills fifteen inches apart, and when well established, thin the plants to six inches apart in the rows.

DEWING'S EXTRA EARLY TURNIP.—Flesh deep blood-red, tender and sweet; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

EARLY BASSANO.—Very early; flesh pink, zoned with white, sweet and tender when young; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red, tender, and keeps well; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; per lb., 60c.



BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

in the rows. To obtain the best results from this crop, if the soil is thin a liberal application of an honest chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of beets for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows and the great saving of hay. They can be raised at a very trifling cost and yield immensely.

FRENCH WHITE VILMORINE BEET.—Grows to a large size; exceedingly rich in sugar; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., 25c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL-WURZEL.—Nutritious and valued for its milk-producing qualities; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; per lb., 40c.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET.—A popular variety, yielding as high as thirty tons per acre; the roots are of large size and symmetrical; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., 25c per lb.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL.—This variety grows to an immense size, and is the most desirable sort to grow for stock-feeding. (See cut); per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., 25c per lb.

ORANGE GLOBE.—Useful in shallow ground; productive and a good keeper; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; per lb., 40c.

Borecole or Kale.

CHOU VERT FRISE. **BLATTERKOHL.** .COL.

One ounce will produce three thousand plants. With the exception of Sea Kale, the varieties under this heading are treated as directed for Cabbage, and transplanted from the seed-beds to the ground, allowing two feet between each. Sow Sea Kale in drills one foot apart, and when ready transplant the roots, allowing two and a-half feet between each.

DWARF BROWN.—Similar to the green, except in color; per oz., 25c; per lb., \$2.

EXTRA-CURLED SCOTCH.—Dwarf, compact grower; densely crisped green leaves; per oz., 25c; per lb., \$2.

SEA KALE.—A splendid vegetable when blanched and eaten as asparagus; per oz., 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; per lb., \$2.50.

ECLIPSE.—Extra early, uniform shape, bright red, fine grained and delicious; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

EDMAND'S.—Handsome shape; flesh of a dark blood-red, sweet and tender; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—Well-known variety, of a rich, deep crimson color; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; per lb., 60c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—An excellent large, late variety; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; per lb., 60c.

SWISS CHARD.—Known also as "Silver State" or "Sea Kale Belt." Cultivated only for its leaves, the midribs of which are cooked like asparagus, per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets.

Five or six pounds will sow one acre. The seed should be planted in rows two feet apart and thinned to eight inches.



MANGEL WURZEL MAMMOTH LONG BED.

SUNSET GARNISHING.—The colors in this variety are beautiful and of many shades; almost every plant will show two or more distinct colors in the leaf, varying from white-laced and fringed to the deepest crimson, very ornamental; per oz., 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; per lb., \$2.50.

BROCCOLI

CHOU BROCOLI.

SHARGEI-KOHL.

BROCOLI.

One ounce will produce three thousand plants. Sow thinly in seed beds. For permanent location select fresh land, deeply till. When the plants are strong enough, set out in rows two feet apart each way, setting the plants well down to their lower leaves. Cultivate frequently and give a plentiful supply of water during all stages of their growth.

CHRISTMAS WHITE.—Dwarf, compact habit; firm white heads of fine quality; per oz., 60c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2; per lb., \$7.

IMPROVED PURPLE CAPE.—A standard sort, very hardy and productive; per oz., 30c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; per lb., \$3.

Brussels Sprouts.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES.

ROSENKOHL.

BERZA DE BRUSELS.

One ounce will produce three thousand plants. Sow as directed for Broccoli, and set the plants two and a half feet apart each way. They require a long season of growth, but with suitable soil and liberal manuring an excellent crop of this most delicious vegetable can be secured. The splendid flavor of properly cooked Brussels Sprouts would commend them to epicures and others, if generally known. Though of the cabbage family, the flavor is far more delicate and pleasing than that of any cabbage. This vegetable is one of the old world's productions which has yet to become thoroughly known and appreciated in the new world.

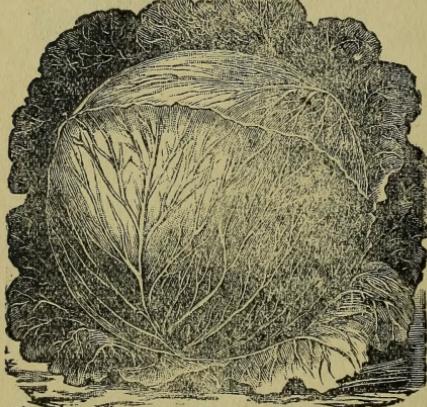
IMPROVED DWARF.—Very productive, tender and of rich flavor; per oz., 20c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; per lb., \$2.

MATCHLESS.—Of vigorous growth, productive and of delicious flavor; per oz., 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; per lb., \$2.50

CABBAGE

CHOU POMME. KOPF-KOHL. COL REPOLLO.

One ounce will produce three thousand plants; five ounces will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Commence to sow the seed of the early varieties in September, and each following month until Spring, for succession. Transplant as soon as large enough to fresh, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. For late use, sow the Drumhead sorts in Spring, and transplant to well manured ground three feet each way. In planting Cabbage or Cauliflower, care should be observed that the stem is set under the ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked, to produce good heads, and hoed as many as three times during the



ALL SEASON'S CABBAGE.

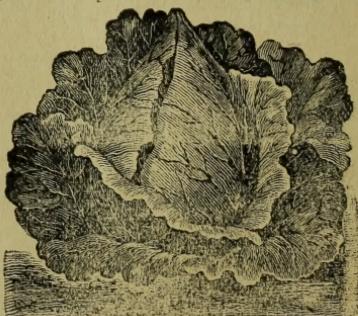
season, drawing the earth slightly about the stems. Should the cabbage-worm or other insect pests annoy, "Hammond's Slug Shot" is safe, easily applied and effectual; do not delay in thus removing any insects that may appear.

ALL SEASONS.—Most desirable in this section; heads of good size and quality; one of the best varieties yet introduced; per oz., 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; per lb., \$2.50.

EARLY YORK.—A small early-heading, popular variety; per oz., 15c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; per lb., \$1.50.

ERFURT EARLY BLOOD RED.—Extra early, deep blood red; excellent for pickling; per oz., 20c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; per lb., \$1.50.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK.—The earliest



JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.
(SELECTED STRAIN.)

of this type; a sure header and very popular; per oz, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$2 50.

IMPROVED SUMMER—Probably the best large early, uniform and of large size, heads frequently weighing 12 to 15 lb; per oz, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 80c, lb, \$3.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD (selected Strain)—This is not so pointed as the ordinary Wakefield, but is equally early and more reliable header; oz, 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c, lb, \$2 50.

LARGE EARLY YORK—Larger than the above and a few days later; per oz, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c; lb, \$1 50.

LARGE, LATE DRUMHEAD—An old favorite, with broad, flat compact heads; oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c; lb, \$2.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Late, very large, solid fine strain; oz, 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, \$1 25; per lb, \$4.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY—A splendid strain, producing very large solid heads of a rich, dark green; yer oz, .30c; yer $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, .80c; per lb, \$.3.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—Selected strain of immense size, and a sure header, tender, crisp and of delicious flavor; yer oz, 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb, \$2 50.

RTONE-MASON—A small, solid, flat head, sweet and tender: per oz, 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; per lb, \$2 50.

WINNINGSTADT—Medium to large conical shaped heads, very solid; an old and entirely reliable variety which has not been supplanted in public favor; per oz, 25c; yer $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; per lb, \$2 50.

SURFHEAD CABBAGE—This sort produces large, round, flattened heads which are very uniform, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. It is a good keeper and shipper, and of fine quality; but its most important quality is its certainty to head; per oz, 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 80c; per lb, \$.3.

DEEPHEAD—Desirable summer early variety; per oz, 25c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; per lb, \$2 25.

Carrots.

CAROTTE. MOHREN. ZANAHORIA.

One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill; three pounds are required for an acre. The most suitable soil is a rich, deep, sandy loam, not too recently manured. Sow rather thinly in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, according to the sorts, thinning out to six or seven inches between the plants. In field culture the rows should be at least two feet apart, so that the crop can be worked with the horse cultivator.

DANVERS HALF-LONG.—Of good quality and exceedingly productive; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING.—Roots small, globe shaped, delicious flavor, the very best early; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; per lb., \$1.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—Deep red flesh, tender and delicate; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

GUERANDE OR OXHEART.—Thick and short, of fine color and flavor; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; per lb., \$1.

HALF-LONG, STUMP-ROOTED.—Smooth and handsome, a popular favorite; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

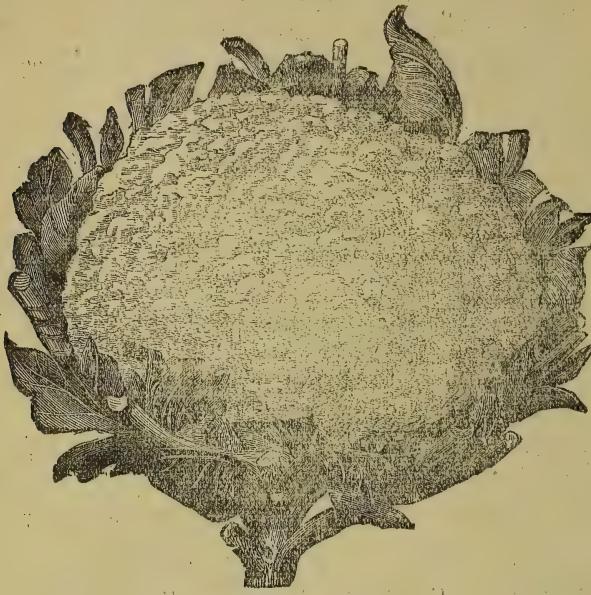
IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—A careful selection, bright orange red, excellent for main crop; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

LONG WHITE BELGIAN.—A productive variety for field culture; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; per lb., 50c.

Cauliflower.

CHOUFLEUR. BLUMENTHOL. COLIFLOR.

One ounce will produce three thousand plants. The cultural directions given for Cabbage will apply to this crop, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Keep them well hoed and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. Water freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. Never allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed, transplant them with great care, as any check will injure, if not entirely prevent, the formation of the head.



Celery.

CELERI. **SELLERI.** **APIO.**

One ounce will produce seven thousand plants. Sow in light, rich soil, in shallow drills, and cover the seed lightly with finely-sifted mold. Prick the seedlings out into beds of very rich soil, three inches apart. Water freely and shade from sun until established. When the plants are five to six inches high, transplant to rows three to four feet apart according to the variety, allowing eight inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate freely and earth up to blanch the stems, pressing the soil firmly around the plant, almost to the top, care being taken not to cover the tops of center shoots. Remember that this crop well repays generous treatment.

BOSTON MARKET.—An old favorite, tender, crisp and of mild flavor; per oz., 20c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

GIANT PASCAL.—The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor, free from any trace of bitterness, it blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time, the heart is golden yellow, very full and attractive in appearance; per oz., 5c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; per lb., \$2.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—An early sort, of a rich golden color and exquisite flavor, easily blanched; per oz., 30c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; per lb., \$3.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DWARF.—The best of half dwarfed varieties, stalks large and full, the heart is golden yellow, turning to a light color when blanched. Very solid, rich flavor and good keeper; per oz., 20c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; per lb., \$1.50.

KALAMAZOO.—A large, ribbed, good half-dwarf, favorite market sort; per oz., 20c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; per lb., \$1.50.

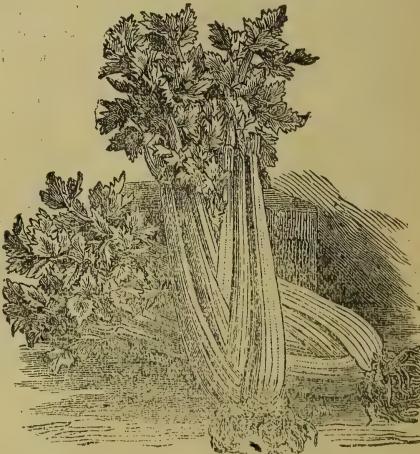
WHITE PLUME.—An excellent early variety, tender, crisp, of mild, pleasing flavor, not a good keeper; per oz., 30c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; per lb., \$3.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. Very dwarf, with solid pure white heads of superior quality, for earliness and delicacy of flavor this has no equal, without exception the best variety grown; per pkt., 25c; per oz., \$3.

EARLY PARIS. Desirable as a second early; per oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2; lb., \$7.50.

SNOWBALL.—Grown from Henderson's stock. One of the best early varieties in cultivation, fine white heads of delicious flavor, sure header and a great favorite; per oz., \$1.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4; per lb., \$15.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—Large white heads, choice late sort; per oz., 40c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

Corn.

EAFS.

WELSCHKORN.

MAIZ



One pound will plant 100 hills, 8 pounds will plant one acre. Plant in hills 3 ft. apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to 3 plants to a hill. Field varieties should be planted 4 ft. apart each way, hoe and cultivate frequently.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—This variety bears profusely; the kernels are deep, placed irregularly but very compactly upon the cob. It matures medium to late. Its unusually sweet and pleasant taste makes it a favorite

100 lb: \$10 —

13 9 50

BLACK MEXICAN—Late, very sweet, of excellent flavor

13 8 --

EARLY CROSBY—One of the best early sorts, dwarf habit, good sized ears

13 9 --

EARLY MINNESOTA—Small ears of excellent quality, very productive.

13 8 --

EXTRA EARLY CORY—Very early, good sized ears, large kernels

13 9 --

LATE MAMMOTH—The largest variety grown, excellent for market

13 8 -

STOWEL'S EVERGREEN—Remains tender for a long time, a late sweet variety

13 8 --

ZIG ZAG EVERGREEN—The sweetest of all sweet corn

15 9 --

Field Corn.

KANSAS KING—A new variety of medium height and very strong stalks, generally bearing two ears to the stalk, the grains are white and very large, while the cob is small like Hickory King, the ear weighs heavy, averaging near 1 lb each and have 10 to 16 rows; 100 lb 9c; 100 lb \$6

EARLY PROLIFIC, Good Size Ear and Small Cob—■ yellow flint variety that has been grown for the past 4 years with great success and complete

satisfaction. It is decidedly the earliest flint corn grown in the Northwest. Very prolific, having yielded one hundred and sixty-four bushels of good, sound ears to the acre, and weighs sixty-four pounds to the shelled bushel. Ears average from nine to eleven inches in length, twelve to fourteen rowed, well filled out to the tips and of a rich, golden color. Has matured in seventy-five days from the time of planting. Many stalks have two and some three good ears each. Very few suckers. Large pkt 10c, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 15c.

PRIDE OF DAKOTA, FLINT—Ears average from 8 to 12 inches in length, good shaped, grain large and pure white, matures in 70 days, which assures a certain crop in Northern Dakota, where the corn originated, stalks grow five to six feet high averaging two good ears to each; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 10c, 100 lbs \$6.

GOLDEN BEAUTY, YELLOW DENT (LATE)—The largest grain yellow dent corn known, the ears are large, of perfect shape, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be desired, has from 10 to 14 rows and fills out to the end of the cob, grows 8 to 10 feet high, matures medium early; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 10c, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 100 lbs \$6.

IMPROVED LEAMING, YELLOW DENT (EARLY)—Ears of good size, cob not large, with a deep, large grain of bright yellow. It is an early variety ripening in ninety to one hundred days from time of planting, a strong grower, and producing heavily on light or heavy soil where other varieties of yellow dent do not thrive; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 10c, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 100 lbs \$6.

POP CORN RICE—Well known variety, used for parching; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 5c, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 100 lbs \$3 50.

POP CORN, WHITE PEARL—An improvement on the old white; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 5c, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 100 lbs \$3 50.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—One of the best and most prolific varieties grown. Its quality and handsome appearance when popped are very marked; it pops a pure white, and a kernel expands to a diameter of about one inch, the stock grows 6 feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. Large pkt 10c, lb 15c.

TOM THUMB—The stalks seldom grow more than 18 inches high. In addition, its dark foliage certainly makes it an ornament to any flower garden. Though the stalks grow but $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, each one produces from two to three perfect ears which are but 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Ears are compactly filled with bright golden yellow grains, which when popped, expand to large size. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb 15c.

Cress or Pepper Grass.

CRESSON KRESSE. MASTUERZO.

One oz. will sow 100 ft. of drill. Sow thickly in shallow drills about 6 inches apart, repeat at short intervals, as it soon runs to seed. The seed of water cress should be scattered by the side of running water or near springs, and is soon in full bearing, lasting a long time.

EXTRA CURLED—Of beautiful appearance, fine flavor. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 15c; lb 50c

TRUE WATER CRESS—Mild and tender. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz, 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1 50; lb \$5

Celeriac.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—A variety of celery with turnip-shaped roots, white fleshed, comparatively tender, with the flavor of celery. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz, 25c; lb, \$2 50

Chervil.

CERFEUIL GARTEN-KERBEL PERIFOLLO

One oz. will sow 50 ft. of drill; sow in rows one foot apart, and cover very light. When the plants show, thin out to 8 inches apart in the drills. If cut down close the stems will sprout again.

CURLED—Used in soups and salads, also for garnishing; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c; lb \$1

TUBEROUS-ROOTED—Variety with edible roots; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 75c; lb \$2 50

Chicory.

CHICOREE SICHORIE ENDIVIA

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill. Sow in rich soil in rows one foot apart, and thin to nine inches in the row. In the fall lift the roots, pack in

Everbearing and Giant Pera Cucumbers are the Best.

boxes and blanch in dark cellar. The leaf-growth furnishes a delicious salad, or may be cooked in the same manner as Sea Kale. The large rooted variety should be sown in the spring, the roots dug in the fall, cut in small pieces and dried.

COMMON (Barbe de Capucine).—Much prized as a salad; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; per lb., \$1.

LARGE ROOTED.—Roots of this variety are used as a substitute for coffee; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; per lb., \$1.

Corn-Salad, or *Fetticus*

MACHE STECHSALAT CANONIGOS

One ounce will sow sixty feet of drill. Mellow, rich soil, in a rather open situation, is desirable. The drills should be six inches apart and very shallow, not more than a quarter of an inch deep. Thin the plants to four inches in the row, and keep well cultivated.

LARGE SEED.—The best variety for general use; per oz., 10c; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; per lb., 75c.

Cucumbers.

CONCOMBE GURKE PEPINO

One ounce will plant one hundred hills, two pounds will plant one acre. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attack of insects. The English forcing varieties can be grown in hot-beds where the temperature does not fall below sixty-five degrees at night. Many of this class grow from 20 to 30 inches in length.

E' RLY CLUSTER.—Excellent variety, very productive, grows in clusters, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

EARLY RUSSI N.—One of the earliest, fruit small and produced in pairs, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

EXTRA LONG GREEN.—Handsome in shape and color, very desirable, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

GHERKIN.—Used only for pickles. Known also as West India Burr, oz 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c, lb \$2.

GIANT PERA.—Of delicious flavor, crisp and tender at all stages of growth, they grow to an enormous size, are smooth and straight with beautiful green skin, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.

GREEN PROLIFIC.—Resembles Boston Pickling, but much earlier, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.—Very popular, flesh crisp and of good flavor, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN.—Of beautiful color, very uniform in shape and size, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75.

THORBURN'S EVERBEARING.—Very early and enormously productive, the peculiar merit of this variety is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, thus becoming almost a perpetual bearer, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb \$1.

BOSTON PICKLING.—Very productive, superior quality, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

EARLY FRAME.—A very popular variety, strong and prolific, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c.

Egg Plant.

AUBERGINE EIERPFLANZE BEREMGENA.

One ounce will produce two thousand plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate these seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to three feet each way, and when about a foot high, support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

BLACK PEKIN.—Fruit round and solid and jet black, per oz 50c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.50, per lb \$5.

LONG PURPLE.—Early, hardy and productive, per oz 30c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1, per lb \$3.50.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—The best, very large and of fine quality, per oz 50c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$1.50, lb \$5.

... NEW YORK IMPROVED.

If you receive two Catalogues, give your neighbor one.



Endive.

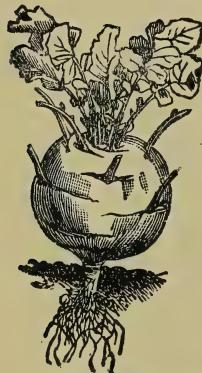
One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil, in drills one foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about two inches high, thin to about twelve inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes the air from the inner leaves, which in the course of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

GREEN CURLED.—Best for general use, very ornamental, per oz 20c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

WHITE CURLED.—Similar to above, pale green foliage, per oz 20c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

Kohlrabi.

Turnip-rooted Cabbage.



One ounce will produce twenty-five hundred plants. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning to eight or ten inches. When young, Kohlrabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable, and is very popular in Germany and other countries in Europe, where it is more generally used than in America.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—A favorite and successful table sort, largely grown, per oz 30c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 85c, per lb \$3.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety, tender white flesh, very popular where known, per oz 25c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c, per lb \$2.50.

Leek.

POIREAU. **LAUCH.** **PUERRO.**

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills one inch deep and one foot apart, when six or eight inches high transplant in rows ten inches apart and set deep, so as to blanch as much of the neck as possible.

AMERICAN LARGE FLAG.—Of strong, vigorous growth, the best of all, per oz 20c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.75.

Lettuce.

LAITUE. **LATTICH.** **LECHUGA.**

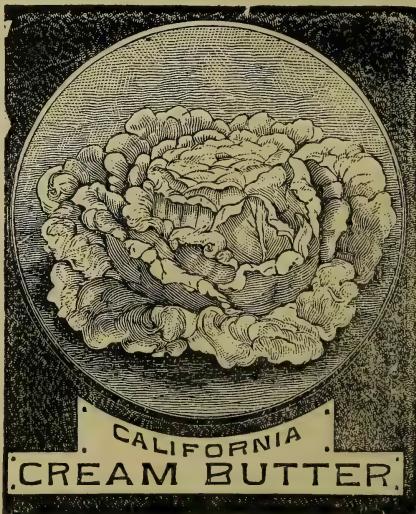
One ounce will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce about two thousand plants. Sow thinly in rows one foot apart, and thin out to eight to twelve inches apart. To produce handsome heads, crisp and tender, a very rich, moist soil is necessary, give plenty of water and keep the soil thoroughly cultivated. If sown every two or three weeks, Lettuce may be had the entire season.

CALIFORNIA CREAM.—Round solid heads of good size, of a rich buttery flavor, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, per lb \$1.50.

CURLED SIMPSON, BLACK SEED.—Superior variety, twice the size of the white-seeded variety, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

CURLED SIMPSON, WHITE SEED.—Beautifully curled, tender, crisp, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, per lb \$1.25.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—Loose heads, early and tender, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, per lb \$1.25.



DENVER MARKET.—A distinct variety, beautifully curled and crimped, tender, crisp, and of excellent flavor, per oz 20c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 50c, per lb \$1.50.

IMPROVED HANSON—Deliciously sweet, very crisp and tender, immense size, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

PARIS WHITE COS. (Romaine).—A French favorite, of upright growth and good quality, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, per lb \$1.25.

PRIZE HEAD.—Superb flavor, very tender and does not readily run to seed, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

SILVER BALL.—Firm, solid, attractive head, rich buttery flavor, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

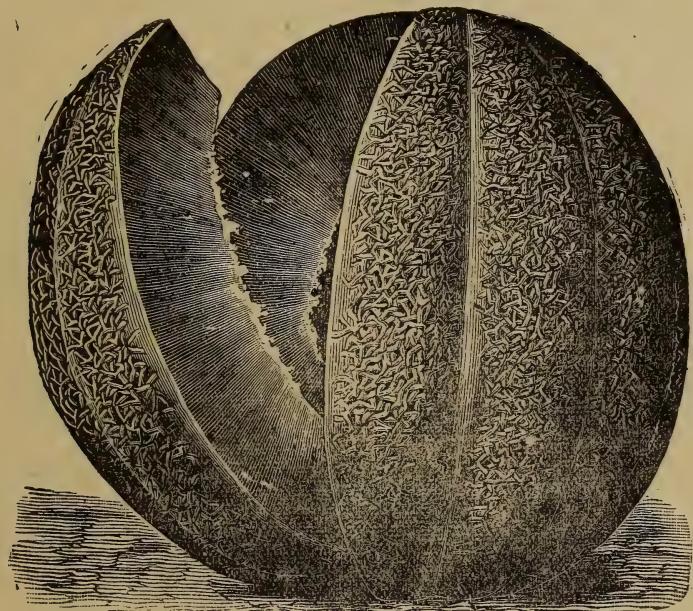
TENNIS BALL, Black Seed.—Handsome heads, crisp and tender, per oz 15c per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE.—Very popular, of fair good quality, per oz 15c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, per lb \$1.25.

YELLOW SEEDED BUTTER.—Of quick growth and stands the hot summer sun well, producing fine large heads, very crisp and tender, per oz 20c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, per lb \$1.50.

Melon, Musk.

MESON MUSCADE CANTALUPEN MUSCATES



OSAGE.

fruit mature early.

BIRD'S CANTALOUP.—Flesh thick, light green and of fine quality, per oz 10c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, per lb 75c.

DELMONICO.—Oval, of large size, finely netted, beautiful orange-pink flesh, oz 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, lb \$1.25.

EMERALD GEM.—Distinct, very early, thick, salmon-colored flesh, per oz 10c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, per lb 75c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKEN-SACK.—Ten days earlier than the old variety, very desirable, per oz 10c, per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, per lb 75c.

GREEN CITRON.—Handsome round fruit, green flesh, melting and sweet, all the green-fleshed varieties are of superior flavor, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c lb 75c.

One ounce will plant 80 hills, 2 pounds will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. Plant in hills six feet apart each way, using six to eight seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to three plants to a hill; when about one foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the



MUSK MELON, DELMONICO.

HYBRID BAY VIEW—Large, fine flavored and a good shipper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c

IMPROVED ORANGE CHRISTIANA—Very early, delicious, bright orange flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c; lb \$1.25

JENNY LIND—Small early green fleshed variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

LARGE NETTED CANTALOUP—Large, yellow fleshed, an old favorite. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

MILLER'S CREAM—Delicious, rich salmon, flesh thick and solid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, lb \$1.25.

NUTMEG—Densely netted, deeply ribbed, green-fleshed variety, oz 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c, lb 75c

OSAGE MELON—Skin dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where it lies on the ground, and on this side it is eatable within $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch of the surface; flesh a rich salmon color. The shape is pointed, oval, medium sized, and the crop is even and extra heavy, owing to thickness of meat, no melon can equal it in this respect; oz, 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 30c, lb, \$1.

SHUMWAY'S GIANT—Of enormous size but quite free of the rank flavor so often found in large melons, flesh salmon colored, thick, fine grained, of delicious flavor, sugary and melting, oz 10c, qr lb 30c, lb \$1.

SKILLMAN'S NETTED—Richly perfumed, deep green flesh of delicious flavor, oz 10c, qr lb 25c, lb 75c.

SURPRISE—Oblong, rich, orange flesh of fair quality, oz 10c, qr lb 25c, lb 75.

Melon, Water.

MELON D'EAU

WASSERMELON

ZANDIA



Winter Pineapple

WINTER PINEAPPLE—A recent introduction likely to prove of great value. The skin is corrugated instead of netted and is of a dark green color tinged with yellow. The color of the flesh is delicate lemon-yellow, and it is of a distinct and delicious pineapple flavor not possessed by any other variety. The fruits seldom ripen on the vine, but should be picked and stored in a cool, dry place where they will gradually ripen. It is usually necessary to place them in a warm room for 3 or 4 days before using so as to ripen them thoroughly, oz 20c, qr lb 60c, lb \$2.

One ounce will plant 30 hills; 4 lbs will plant an acre. Treat as advised for Musk Melon, except that the hills should be at least 8 feet apart.

BLACK SPANISH—Solid, very thin rind, sweet, scarlet flesh. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c

BOSS—Very early, oblong in shape, dark green skin, flesh deep scarlet, sugary and of good flavor, one of the best for shipping. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

CITRON (FOR PRESERVES)—Red seeded, small fruit, round & handsome. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c; lb 75c.

	Poz: $\frac{1}{4}$	lb:	lb:	
CUBAN QUEEN—Magnificent variety, bright red, luscious flesh.	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75	
DARK ICING—Solid, with thin, dark green skin, superior quality.	10	25	75	
DIXIE—A cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, surpassing the former in shipping qualities and fully equaling the last named in eating qualities and flavor, the vines are strong and frequently root at every point, thus adding much to the life and productiveness of the vines. The flesh is a bright scarlet, sweet, tender, and juicy.....	10	25	75	
GIPSY OR RATTLESNAKE—Large, striped, oblong shape, flesh scarlet and of fine quality.....	10	25	75	
GREEN AND GOLD—Of good size, early, productive, of good flavor flesh a golden yellow.....	10	30	1 00	
ICE CREAM—Similar to "The Boss," is early, prolific, early and adapted to cold localities.....	10	20	60	
JOHNSON'S CHRISTMAS—Valuable on account of its keeping qualities, the flesh is a rich scarlet, solid and of fine, sweet flavor; a good market sort on account of its uniform size and fine appearance.	10	25	75	
JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH—Largest grown sweet, crimson flesh, late.....	10	25	75	
KENTUCKY'S WONDER—Solid, scarlet flesh, rich and sweet.	10	30	1 00	
KOLB'S GEM—Light green, nearly round, sweet, red flesh	10	25	75	
LODI OR SAN JOAQUIN—Uniform, medium size, pink flesh, sweet and delicious.....	10	25	75	
MAMMOTH IRON CLAD—Excellent, of large size and weight, averaging nearly fifty pounds each, the flesh is deep red and of fine flavor, unsurpassed for shipping	10	25	75	
MOUNTAIN SWEET—Standard variety, size large, flavor good, rind thin, dark in color, best for garden culture.....	10	20	60	
PEERLESS OR WHITE SEEDED ICE CREAM—Nearly round, pale green, thin rind, scarlet flesh, delicious in flavor, an old standard variety, and cannot be too highly recommended.....	10	25	75	
PHINNEY'S EARLY—The earliest of all varieties, medium size, oval, quick growing, thin rind, red flesh, sweet and delicious.....	10	20	70	
PRIDE OF GEORGIA—The melons are round, striped light and dark green, uniformly of fair market size, the flesh is bright red, crisp and sweet.....	10	20	60	
RUBY GOLD—One of the juiciest and finest flavored melons ever raised, flesh uneven in color, some having bright red and others intensely yellow flesh.....	10	25	75	
SCALY BARK—Originated in Georgia, skin dark green, quite smooth and has a peculiar scaly appearance; it is very productive and the average weight of the melons is 40 to 50 pounds, flesh is light crimson, solid, tender, and of exquisite flavor	Pkt 5c	10	20	60
SEMINOLE—Extra early, very productive and large and of most delicious flavor; is of two colors, gray and light green.....	Pkt 5c	10	25	75
VICK'S EARLY—Thick new melon is much prized for its extra earliness, it is oblong, medium size, flesh pink, solid and sweet. Pkt 5c	Pkt 5c	10	20	60

Mustard.

MGUTARDE SENF MOSTAZA

One ounce will sow a drill 50 feet long. Sow thickly in rows 6 inches apart, when about two inches high it can be cut and used with cress, forming a pleasant, pungent salad.

BLACK OR BROWN—More pungent than the yellow.....

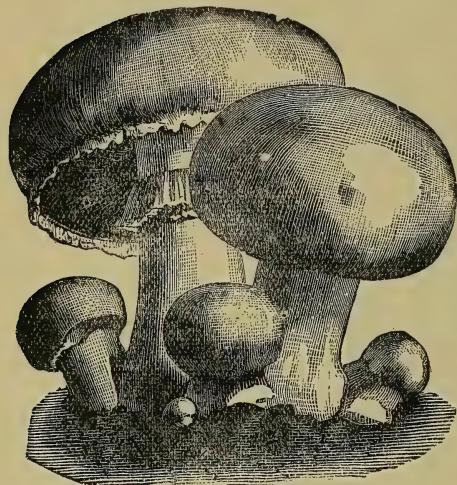
5 10 25

WHITE OR YELLOW—Of very rapid growth and agreeable flavor

5 10 25

Mushroom Spawn.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. CHAMPIGNONBRUT. SEUA.



MUSHROOMS.

degrees make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter, fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often and see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of 100 degrees.

Our spawn can be depended on and being specially manufactured for us is fresh and reliable.

ENGLISH SPAWN.—In bricks weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb, per lb 20c, per 100 lb \$18.

FRENCH SPAWN.—In 3 lb boxes, per box \$1.50, in bulk per lb 50c.

Nasturtium.

CHPUCHIN. NASTURTIUM MARANEULA.

One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill. Sow in drills one inch deep, the tall varieties by the side of a fence, trellis work or other support to climb upon. The seed pods, which resemble capers, are gathered while green and tender and used for pickling, and the leaves are used in salads.

DWARF MIXED.—All colors, per oz 20c, per quar lb 50c, per lb \$1.75.

TALL MIXED.—All colors, per oz 10c, per quar lb 30c, per lb \$1.

Okra, or Gombo.

GOMBAUD SAFRAN QUIMBOMBO.

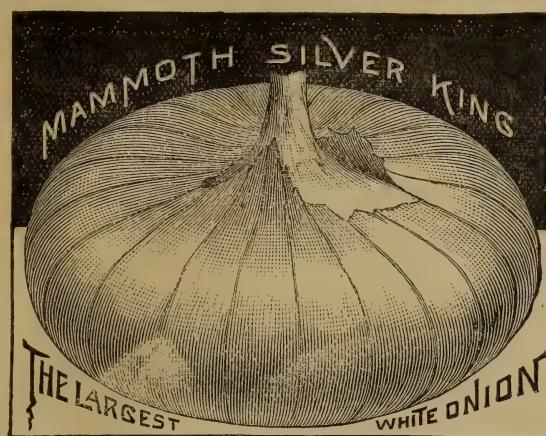
One ounce will plant one hundred hills. Of easy cultivation in any good soil, plant about two inches deep, in drills two and one-half feet apart. When well established thin to ten and twelve inches apart, and keep the soil well worked, and occasionally draw a little around the stalks to support them. The pods should be gathered while young and tender.

DWARF DENSITY.—Best for general crop, tender long pods, oz 15c, quar lb 35c, lb \$1.25.

WHITE VELVET.—Handsome and productive, long smooth white pods, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 75c.

ONIONS.

OIGNON. ZWIEBEL. CEBOLLA.



early and productive, oz 20c, quar lb 50c, lb \$1.25.

EXTRA RED GLOBE.—Similar to above, except in shape, oz 20c, quar lb 50c, lb \$1.25.

GIANT RED ROCCA.—A magnificent variety of mild flavor, oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

PRIZE TAKER.—This is the large Spanish onion that is offered for sale in the markets of our large cities. The skin is a rich yellow color, and the flesh white, sweet and tender. Although of enormous size, it is a good keeper, oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

WHITE QUEEN.—Extra early, small-sized variety, valuable for pickling, oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

SILVER KING.—Silvery white, one of the largest varieties grown, oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

PETERSFIELD LARGE RED.—A favorite variety, good keeper, oz 20c, quar lb 50c, lb \$1.25.

WHITE GLOBE.—Fine white flesh of mild flavor, oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$.2.50.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVER SKIN.—A well known large white variety, oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

YELLOW DANVER.—Very productive, one of the best keepers, oz 15c, quar lb 50c, lb \$1.25.

YELLOW GLOBE.—A leading variety, fine grained, of mild flavor, oz 15c, quar lb 50c, lb \$1.25.

Onion Sets, etc.

Plant in drills twelve inches apart and four inches between the sets. Prices are subject to market fluctuations as the seasons advances.

RED, WHITE OR YELLOW SETS, per lb 20c. TOP ONIONS, POTATO ONIONS AND SHALLOTS, per lb 20c.

Large quantities are furnished at prevailing market prices. Please write for quotations.

Parsley.

PERSIL. PETERSILIE PEREJIL.

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill. Sow thinly in drills one foot apart, and thin out the plants to three or four inches between each. The seed germinates slowly, sometimes three or four weeks passing before the plants appear.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED.—Very select strain of a handsome bright green color, compact and beautifully curled, oz 10c, quar lb 30c, lb 90c.

FERN LEVAED.—A distinct and attractive dwarf variety of exquisite form and color, highly ornamental for garnishing, oz 15c, quar lb 40c, lb \$1.

HAMBURG OR TURNIP ROOTED.—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, etc., oz 15c, quar lb 30c, lb \$1.

Parsnips.

PANAIS. PASTINAKE. CHIRIVIA.

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill, five pounds will plant an acre. This crop requires a very rich soil. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart and one-half inch deep and thin to eight inches in the row. Besides being desirable as a table vegetable, they are valuable for feeding stock.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY.—The roots are smooth, medium long, flesh fine grained and of excellent quality, heavy cropper, oz 10c, quar lb 20c, lb 60c.

LONG SMOOTH OR HOLLOW CROWN.—Of excellent flavor, tender and sweet, oz 10c, quar lb 20c, lb 60.

STUDENT.—Handsome shape and splendid flavor. It is earlier than the longer forms and especially adapted for shallow soils, oz 10c, quar lb 20c, lb 60c.

Pepper

PIMENT PFEFFNER PIMENTO

One ounce will produce fifteen hundred plants. Good, rich mellow ground is the best for Peppers. Transplant into rows two feet between the plants each way. Keep the soil open and free with the cultivator.

GOLDEN DAWN.—In shape and size this resembles the Large Bell, color bright and wax yellow, very brilliant and handsome. Single plants ripen from twelve to twenty-four fruits making them both profitable and ornamental. So mild and pleasant is the flavor that they make a pleasant salad, while for stuffing no other variety can equal them, oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE.—Of large size, early and of pleasant flavor, oz 30c, quar lb 90c, lb \$3.

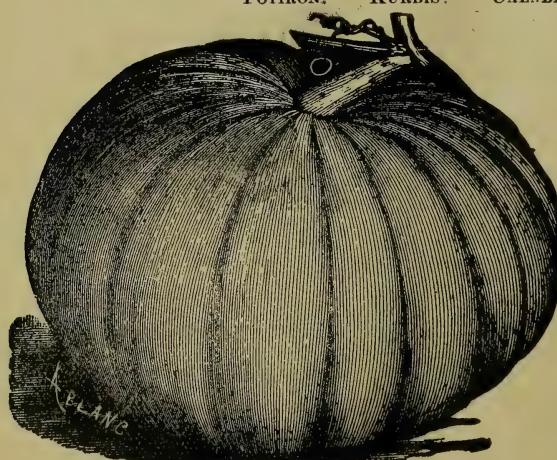
LONG RED CAYENE.—Long fruits of conical shape, bright red, flesh strong and pungent, oz 30c, quar lb 90c, lb \$3.

RED CHILLI.—Small bright red pods, very pungent, used for pickles, oz 30c, quar lb 90c, lb \$3.

RUBY KING.—The best mild red pepper, fruit large and handsome, of a bright ruby-red color, and so mild that it may be sliced and eaten as a salad, oz 30c, quar lb 90c, lb \$3.

Pumpkin

POTIRON. KURBIS. CALABAZA.



MAMMOTH TOURS, OR JUMBO.

Flesh fine grained, sweet and well flavored, a favorite for making pies, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 75c.

MAMMOTH TOURS, OR JUMBO.—Salmon-colored skin, flesh fine grained and of excellent quality, grows to enormous size, some specimens having weighed over 200 pounds, desirable for cooking and stock feeding, oz 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 50c, lb \$1.25.

CASHOW (Crook-Neck).—Solid flesh, fine and sweet, keeps well, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 75.

QUAKER PIE.—Best for cooking purposes, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 75.

One ounce will plant twenty hills, five pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills eight feet apart each way, allowing three strong plants to a hill. In other respects they are cultivated as melons and cucumbers, keep separate from melons and cucumbers as they are liable to mix.

CONNECTICUT FIELD OR LARGE YELLOW.—The best for field culture and for feeding stock, oz 5c, quar lb 15c, lb 35c.

EARLY SUGAR.—Of medium size, thin skin, thick solid flesh, fine grained and of excellent flavor, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 75c.

LARGE CHEESE.—

PEAS

POIS ERBSEN CHICAROS O GUISEANTES



One pound will sow 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops, plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or the height they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties

ties two feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from three to four feet, and the tall varieties from five to six feet apart. Wrinkled varieties are marked thus*.

*AMERICAN WONDER—Extra early, very productive and of superior flavor, a profitable variety for the grower, one foot high. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt 10c; lb 15c; 100 lb \$10

*BURPEE'S QUALITY—Of robust growth, with fine, dark green foliage, each plant bearing from 40 to 75 pods, produced in pairs and containing 6 to 8 peas each. The peas are of exquisite flavor, being peculiarly sweet and sugary, retaining a fine fresh green color when cooked. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt 10c; lb 15c; 100 lb \$12

*CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—The most popular pea in cultivation, of superior quality and great productiveness, 5 ft. high. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 15c; 100 lb \$10

*EVERBEARING—Handsome pods, well filled with large peas of superior flavor, good market variety, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt 10c; lb 15c; 100 lb, \$10

FIRST AND BEST—Favorite market variety; early and productive, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 15c; 100 lb \$10

*MC LEANS LITTLE GEM—Productive and of delicious flavor 1 ft. high; pkt 10c; lb 15c; 100 lb \$9

NILES OR SMALL WHITE—A well known variety largely used for field culture, market prices per lb and 100 lb, 3 ft high, pkt 10c.

*PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Bears an immense crop of pods well filled with large peas of fine flavor. Its dwarf but robust habit, enormous productiveness and superior appearance, combine to render it very popular, 2 ft high, pkt 10c, lb 15c, 100 lb \$12.

*PRINCE OF WALES—Is what might properly be termed a main crop, coming in as it does about the time of the Telephone and Stratagem. Average height of vine $2\frac{1}{3}$ ft, seeds very large, yellow, wrinkled, pkt 10c, lb 15c.

*STRATEGEM—A good, ate marrow, very large pods, of exquisite flavor, destined to great popularity, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft high, pkt 10c, lb 15c, 100 lb \$10.

SUGAR DWARF (Gray Seed)—Young pods used like string beans, tender and sweet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft high, pkt 10c, lb 20c.

*TELEPHONE—Immensely pods, very productive and of superior flavor, 4 ft high, pkt 10c, lb 15c, 100 lb \$10.

YORKSHIRE HERO—Very prolific, deliciously flavored, late variety, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft high, lb 15c, 100 lb \$7.

RADISH

RADIS. RETTIG. RABANITOS.



oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 75c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Very early, crisp and good, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 60c.

EXTRA EARLY ROMAN CARMINE.—The best of all, early, crisp and delicious, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 75c.

EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIPPED.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive-shaped, scarlet except near the tip, which is pure white, crisp and tender, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 60c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—A standard sort, very long, color bright scarlet, oz 10c, quar lb 20c, lb 60c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY'S FINGER.—The sweetest long white radish grown, highly recommended for home use, oz 15c, quar lb 30c, lb \$1.

OLIVE-SHAPED SCARLET.—Of bright color, tender and excellent, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 60c.

SCARLET TURNIP.—Rich color, very early, sweet and crisp, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 60c.

WHITE STRASBOURG.—Of large size, flesh very white, crisp and tender, oz 10c, quar lb 25c, lb 60c.

WHITE BOX.—Extra fine quality and showing no disposition whatever to become pithy with age, oz 15c, quar lb 30c, lb 75c.

Rhubarb

RHUBARBE. RHABARBER. RUIBARBO.

One ounce will sow one hundred and twenty-five feet of drill. The seed bed should be of light, rich soil. Sow very thinly in rows one foot apart and cover the seed about one inch. When the plants are two inches high, thin to the distance of six inches in the drill. In about six months they will be strong enough to set out in their permanent location, the distance allowed being about three feet each way.

MAMMOTH MONARCH.—Per oz 25c, quar lb 75c, lb \$2.

VICTORIA.—Per oz 25c, quar lb 50c, lb \$1.75.

Roots of either variety \$1.50 to \$2 per doz., by express, at purchaser's expense.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFIS.

HAFERWURZEL.

OSTRA VEGETAL.

An ounce will sow a drill sixty feet, five pounds will sow an acre. The soil should be rich and well worked to a depth of at least 18 inches. Sow in drills 15 inches apart, covering the seeds with fine soil 1½ inches in depth. When the plants are strong enough, thin them out to about 9 inches apart.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH—Small growing, good flavor, oz 15c, qr lb 50c, lb \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A great improvement on the old variety, very large, oz 20c, qr lb 50c, lb \$1.50.

Spinage

EPINARD.

SPINAT.

ESPINACA.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, ten pounds sows an acre. An exceedingly rich, well worked soil is necessary. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart and half an inch deep. When the young plants are established, thin out to the distance of 3 or 4 inches in the row, and in a future thinning every alternate plant may be removed, as Spinach does not do well crowded.

LONG STANDING—Round, thick leaves, dark green color, oz 10c, qr lb 15, lb 40.

PRICKLY—Very hardy variety, strongly recommended, oz 10c, qr lb 15, lb 30.

NEW ZEALAND—Withstands heat and drought and produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer in the hottest climates, where ordinary Spinach does not do well; should be transplanted 3 feet each way into light, rich soil, oz 10c, qr lb 30c, lb \$1.

Squash

COURGE.

KÜEHEN KURBIS.

CALABAZA.



EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH.

from pale yellow, mottled, and green, flesh deep orange yellow, seeds few, shell very thin, meat sweet and very dry, very early and productive, of medium size, oz 40c.

HUBBARD.—Flesh fine-grained, dry and sweet, the best keeper, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 75.

MAMMOTH CHILI. The largest of all, often attaining a weight of two hundred pounds, flesh bright yellow, thick and good quality, oz 15c, qr lb 40, lb \$1.25.

One ounce will plant fifty hills, four to six pounds according to variety, is required for one acre. Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties 3 to 4 ft apart, and the running sort from 6 to 8 ft. Eight or ten seeds should be allowed to a hill, thinning out after danger of bugs is over, and leaving three or four of the strongest plants to a hill.

BOSTON MARROW.—Has a thin bright orange skin, rich salmon yellow flesh, fine grained, sweet and dry, is a splendid table squash, oz 10c, qr lb 25c, lb 75c.

CALIFORNIA FIELD MARROW. An excellent and nutritious food for stock, oz 5c, qr lb 15c, lb 40c.

EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH. Very early, productive, sweet and good, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 75c.

FAXON SQUASH.—Varies in color

THE FAXON SQUASH



COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY M.B. FAXON CO.

Thorley Manhattan Egg Food makes Hens Lay.

PERFECT GEM.—An excellent variety, creamy white, fine grained and splendid flavor, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 75c.

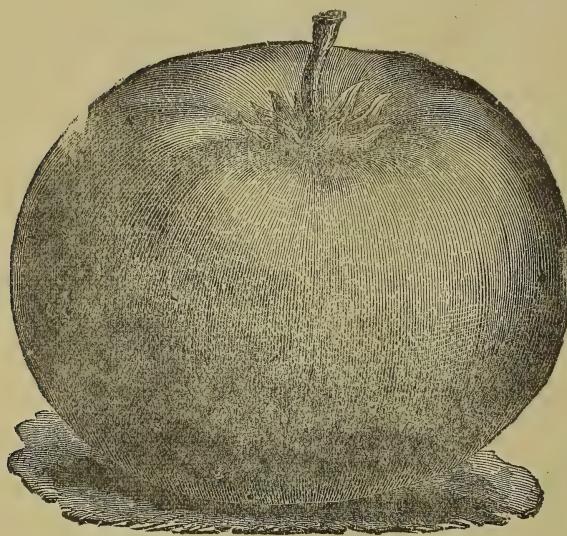
SUMMER CROOKNECK.—A good summer sort, golden skin, warted, of especially fine and delicate flavor, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 75c.

Tomato.

TOMATO.

LIEBESAPFEL.

TOMATES.



oz 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c, lb \$2.

BEAUTY (Livingston's).—Large smooth, glossy, purple-crimson color, very solid, oz 20c, qr lb 60c, lb \$2.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A valuable recent introduction, of dwarf, stiff habit, requires very little support, color same as Acme, very early, smooth and of medium size, oz 30c, qr lb 85, lb \$3.

FAVORITE (Livingston's).—Handsome shape, of good size, solid, seedless flesh, oz 20c, qr lb 75c.

GOLDEN QUEEN TOMATO.—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at the smooth, beautiful fruit, oz 25c, qr lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

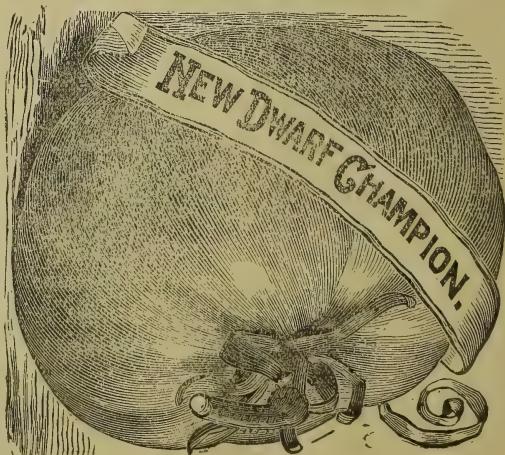
TREE TOMATO.—This tomato has been before the public for some years, but still may be called a novelty, as its appearance is so distinguished as to excite expressions of surprise, no matter how frequently seen. Its chief characteristic is its wonderful productiveness, altho' in eating qualities it is first-class, oz 20c, qr lb 75c.

MIKADO.—A very large, early sort, purplish red color, solid and good, oz 20c, qr lb 60c, lb \$2.

PEACH.—Very distinct, fruit resembles a peach in shape, size, bloom and color, flesh solid and unsurpassed in flavor, this is a most interesting and unique variety, oz 20c, qr lb 60, lb \$2.

One ounce will produce fifteen hundred plants, four ounces will produce enough for one acre. They do best on a light, warm not over-rich soil, and success depends to a very great extent on securing rapid, vigorous growth in the early part of the season. Transplant as soon as the plants are fit to handle, into shallow boxes, setting them four or five inches apart. When strong and stocky, set out in hills four feet apart. By training the vines on trellises or other supports, they will be more productive, and the fruit will be of much better quality.

ACME—Early, medium size, pink skin, solid flesh, good bearer,



PERFECTION (Livingston's).—A favorite everywhere, bright scarlet, solid and rich, oz 20c, qr lb 60c.

LIVINGSTON'S PARAGON.—It is a very large sized variety, larger than several of the standard kinds cultivated. An immense cropper. The flesh is solid, well colored and flavored. In time of ripening it comes between the early and late varieties, growing vigorous and has a distinct heavy foliage, and no variety holds its size better late in the season. Color of skin deep red. Pkt 5c, oz 25c, qr lb 60c, lb \$2.

PONDEROSA (Novelty).—This tomato was first sent out by the introducers under the number "400." In connection with it was offered a prize of \$250 to the one giving it the best name. This prize was appropriately awarded for the name "Ponderosa." In size it is certainly an extraordinary production of nature and skill, specimens weighing four pounds not being at all uncommon, oz 25c, qr lb 75c.

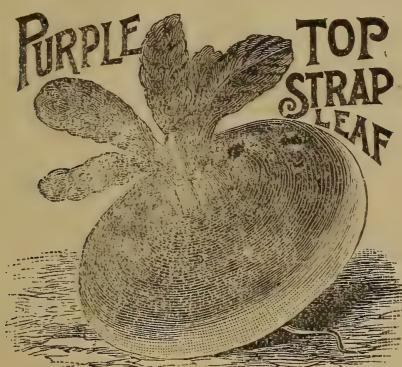
TROPHY.—Large and solid, unsurpassed in flavor and productiveness, has been a standard variety for many years, oz 20c, qr lb 60c, lb \$2.

YELLOW PLUM.—Handsome variety, skin and flesh deep yellow, oz 25c, qr lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

NEW-TONE TOMATO (Novelty).—This new tomato recently introduced has already obtained first place among canners, southern growers and market dealers every where. Its color is a rich red, shape perfectly smooth, oz 25c, qr lb 75c, lb \$2.50.

Turnips.

NAVET. RUBÉN. NABO.



One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill, two pounds will sow one acre. This crop does best in highly enriched, light, sandy soil. Sow in drills from twelve to fifteen inches, and thin to eight or nine inches apart. Have soil rich and deeply cultivated.

COW-HORN, OR LONG WHITE TURNIP.—This variety is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and generally slightly crooked. It is pure white except a little shade of green at the top. It is delicate and well flavored. 1 kt 5c, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 50c.

EARLY RED, OR PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAVED TURNIP.—A general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other turnip, will do well to sow good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks.

either broadcast or in drills, and will form

Pkt 5c, oz 10c, qr lb 15c, lb 50c.
GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY.—Very handsome, rich, pale yellow flesh, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 60c.

WHITE EGG.—Skin and flesh of snowy whiteness, sweet, firm and fine grained, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 60c.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Very early, white flesh, solid and mild, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 60c.

YELLOW STONE.—The best yellow-fleshed variety for table use, delicious quality, oz 10c, qr lb 25c, lb 60c.

Rata-Baga.

IMPROVED AMERICAN.—Solid flesh of superior quality, good for table or stock, oz 10c, qr lb 25c, lb 75c.

PRIZE-WINNER.—Prize-Winner is a purple-topped variety, growing to a large size, with a single tap root and very small and fine top, short neck, smooth and symmetrical. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, and keeps sound and good until late in the spring, oz 10c, qr lb 25c, lb 75c.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP.—A first-rate variety, and keeps well, oz 10c, qr lb 20c, lb 60c.

Herbs and Medicinal Plants.

This class of plants does best in mellow, and not too rich soil. The best general direction for sowing is to cover about twice their own thickness. When up thin the plants so that they may have sufficient light and air, and not be so crowded as to get drawn and unhealthy. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are perennials.

Packets 5c. each.	℔ oz. :	*LAVENDER — Medicinal aromatic herb	℔ oz. \$ 20
ANISE—Used for garnishing and flavoring	\$.25	*ROSEMARY—Yields an aromatic oil and water, in wide use	40
*BALM—Used for tea or balm wine.	30	*RUE—Said to have medicinal properties	20
BASIL, SWEET—Used for soups, stews and sauces.....	25	SAFFRON—Used in medicine, and a dye stuff.....	15
BENE—Used as medicine.....	20	SAGE—The tender leaves and tops are used in sausages, stuffing, &c.	20
*CARAWAY—For confectionery, medicine and for flavoring	40	SUMMER SAVORY—For seasoning ..	20
CATNIP—For medicine.....	40	*THYM., Broad-leaved English—Used as a seasoning	40
COLEANDER—Grown for its seed and for garnishing.....	20	*WORMWOOD—Used in medicine; beneficial for poultry and should be planted in poultry yards	35
DILL—Leaves used in soups, sauces and pickles	15	Packets of above, 5 cents each.	
*FENNEL, SWEET—Leaves boiled and used in fish sauces, ornamental foliage	30		
*HOREHOUND—For medicine			

Selected Grass and Clover Seeds

How to secure a beautiful lawn.—A nice lawn is something every one wants, but only those who can possess who have a plot of ground, a supply of water, and are willing to take the trouble and assume the expense necessary to produce it. The ground intended to be used as a lawn, whether large or small in area, if not naturally rich, should be covered to a depth of 2 inches with well rotted manure. If this is not available, one of the bone or guano fertilizers should be used in the proportion of about 800 lb to the acre. The ground should be turned over to the depth of 10 to 12 inches, well pulverised and raked thoroughly, so that the surface may present a perfectly smooth appearance before seeding. Sow the seed evenly and plentifully—for sparse seeding never produced a good lawn in California, and nev-r will. Rake it in covering the seed as well as possible, and then top-dress the surface about one inch in depth with well-rotted manure. If nature does not furnish the desired moisture, it must be supplied artificially, and this should be done in imitation of a gentle rain, and as often as necessary, sprinkling the entire surface until it is wet. The top dressing is almost an absolute necessity, as it greatly protects the seed when germinating, and when germination has taken place, furnishes the stimulus so essential to rapid growth. When the grass has attained a height of 2 inches it should be cut, if possible, with a lawn mower. Cutting should be kept up at intervals as required. Frequent cutting aids toward compactness of growth, and should not be omitted. Kentucky Blue Grass is the best for lawns, if water is abundant, and the highest grade of fresh seed should be procured, even at greater cost; 100 lb of "Fancy Clean" should be sown to an acre, and 125 lb if the quality is not so high.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*)—No more valuable grass for summer pasture can be grown. It is as easily cultivated, stands the drought well, is very nutritious, gives splendid green pasture for 8 months in the year, and an average yield of 3 to 4 tons to the acre; sow 10 lb to the acre ℔ lb \$1.50

HUNGARIAN GRASS (*Panicum Germanicum*)—Valuable annual soiling and forage plant that grows well in almost any soil; sow 30 lb to an acre. ℔ lb 10c; 100 lb \$6

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS' FANCY CLEAN—This is one of the most common and useful, especially valuable for lawns and permanent pastures. ℔ 20c.

ARABIAN EVERGREEN MILLET (*Sorghum halapense*). — "Johnson Grass," also sometimes called Green Valley Grass, and "Panicum spectabilis." It is claimed that it is the most valuable forage plant known, taking into consideration its adaptability to all kinds of soil and climate, and its resistance to drouth. It will thrive for months without moisture, which makes it especially adapted to the dry plains or mesas of California, or wherever there is but little rainfall. The best time to sow the seed is late in the fall and during the winter—any time before hot weather. Prepare the ground the same as for timothy or any other grass. Sow broadcast ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. The seeds are small, don't cover them too deep, lb 20c, 100 lbs \$12.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET. — This variety is not so early as the common millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from three to five feet in height, the heads are closely condensed and the spikes very numerous. Seeds round and golden yellow in color. It will yield two crops a season. When well matured the stalks are readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and when ripe it will stand for more than two weeks without falling or wasting, 100 lbs \$6.

EGYPTIAN, OR PEARL MILLET (*Penicillaria spicata*). — The Rural New Yorker publishes its experience with Pearl Millet on its trial grounds. From a single seed fifty-two stalks were produced, weighing forty-two and a-half pounds. The highest stalk was ten feet one inch, and the circumference of the plant was thirteen feet nine inches three feet from the ground. Several plants were cut August 1st last, and the subsequent growth was nine pounds per plant, making over fifty pounds of green fodder from a single seed. When the plant first comes up the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, spreading readily and growing rapidly after each cutting. It is probably fully equal to sweet corn for fodder, and will yield five times the quantity on the same ground. We hope all our farmers will give it a trial. It should be sown in drills, dropping two or three seeds two feet apart, as plenty of room is required for its growth. Four pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre, lb 30c.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*). — The most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining longer than any other. It is well adapted for sowing under trees, and valuable either for grazing or for hay. Forty pounds is required for one acre, lb 20c.

RED-TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*). — A valuable permanent grass for meadows or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing heat well. Thirty pounds to the acre, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$10.

RYE GRASS, ENGLISH PERENNIAL (*Lolium perenne*). — Enters largely into the composition of many of the richest pastures, and is one of the most nutritious of the permanent grasses. Forty pounds for one acre, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$8.

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (*Lolium Italicum*). — Similar to the preceding, but of more rapid growth, which is its chief merit. Fifty pounds for one acre, lb 15c.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). — Well-known and extensively grown, very productive, and thrives almost on any soil. On a moist clay will produce a larger crop than any other grass. From twelve to fifteen pounds is used per acre, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$8.50.

Clover Seed.

ALFALFA. — Is cultivated above all other clover in California. It produces enormous crops, and is cut many times in the season for hay. It roots deeply, keeping fresh and green through our long dry season, and is the most valuable and profitable of all crops for abundance of feed. Sow twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre. If in the fall sow early enough to get a little root before a frost, it can be sown again in February and spring months.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH CLOVER (*Trifolium hybrida*). — The most hardy of clovers. It resists the severest cold or extremes of drouth and wet, yields large crops of superior hay, and may be cut several times in a season on rich soils. It is well suited to sowing on land liable to wash, as its long, fibrous roots spread over a wide area, and so interface and hold the soil as to resist the heaviest rains. Can be planted on any soil, stalk fine and palatable. Its blossom-heads are round somewhat resembling white clover in shape, very sweet and fragrant, being much liked by bees. It seeds freely and is easily threshed. The seeds are fine, and require only about four pounds per acre. Sow in spring or fall, lb 25, 100 lbs \$18.

ESPARGETTE, OR SAINFOIN (*Hedysarum Onobrychium*). — Cattle are very fond of this plant, both green and made into hay. It is adapted for light dry soils, where irrigation is not obtainable. It is a perennial, from two to three feet in height, with a broad, flesh colored flower, and yields two crops a year. It has been

experimented with in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and some portions of California, along side with alfalfa, and is said to do just as well, if not better, than this valuable clover. We should advise the sowing of about fifty pounds of barley with forty pounds of Esparsette to the acre, as our experience is that without the barley for shade the crop is not always reliable in Southern California, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$12.

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lespedeza Striata*).—This variety originally introduced from Japan, has now naturalized itself in nearly all the Southern States. It will grow on the plains, and up to an altitude of 4,000 feet, stands drought well, and living after most other herbage is dead. For milch cows is very beneficial, largely increasing the flow of milk. Sow in spring, twelve pounds per acre, lb 50c.

VETCH, or SAND CLOVER (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*).—A deep-rooted plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Esparsette or Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixtures for dry soil. Also valuable for fixing loose sands. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow twenty pounds of seed per acre, pound 15c, 1.00 lbs. \$9.

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Maculata*).—California Burr Clover, Spotted Medick. An excellent fodder plant for the South. The stems are creeping and soon spread over a large area. Flourishes in dry soils, and is not affected by the drought of Southern winters. The seeds are contained in small burr-like pods, hence the name. About twelve pounds of the burrs should be sown to the acre, and on good soil, lightly covered, will soon spread over the entire surface, lb 15c, 100 lbs market price.

CRIMSON TREFOIL, or SCARLET ITALIAN CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).—This is an annual variety greatly in use in the Southern States for feeding green. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. In warm climates, four or five cuttings are made during the season. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed, and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the spring, twelve pounds to the acre, lb 25c, 100 lbs \$12.

WHITE CLOVER.—Grows naturally in pastures in almost any soil and situation, but thrives best in damp locations. It is indispensable for parks and lawns, making very firm sod, lb 40c.

RED CLOVER.—This species is regarded as by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, lb 20c.

Miscellaneous Agricultural Seeds, Etc.

By mail 10 cents per pound must be added.

SOUTHERN COW PEA.—This is not exactly a Pea, but more properly belongs to the Bean family. The pods may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder. The stalks and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land, may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam, lb 5c, 100 lbs \$3.50 to \$5.00.

KAFFIR CORN, or IMPHIS.—Introduced from South Africa. This plant is low, stocky and perfectly erect. It does not tiller, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the leaves, cures into excellent fodder, and is good for green feed at all stages of its growth. When the grain turns white, clip the heads, and other heads will come. If required for fodder, sow in spring, either broadcast or in drills, three feet apart at the rate of ten pounds per acre. If required for grain, sow four pounds per acre, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$10.

LARGE AFRICAN MILLET.—A variety growing stalks eight to ten feet high, and yielding heads of grain twelve to fourteen inches long, weighing six ounces to a half-pound when fully ripe. If the whole stalk is cut down and cured when the seeds are in the dough state, it makes an excellent forage, easy to cure, keeps well in out-door shocks, and much liked by stock in winter. If cut in the green state, it makes excellent green feed and the shoots that spring at once from the root make a second crop of forage. It bears dry weather and gives a crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in early spring, in three-foot rows, leaving one to two plants every twelve inches in the row, and cultivate as corn. This variety will yield a heavy crop of forage, besides fifty bushels of seed per acre, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$12.50.

SPURRY (*Spergula Arvensis*).—Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of

cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, fifteen pounds to the acre, lb 20c, 100 lbs \$15.

SORGHUM, or CHINESE SUGAR CANE (*Sorghum Sacharatum*) Early Amber—The earliest and most productive variety. One of our best green fodder plants, producing from two to three cuttings during the summer. The seed is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow six pounds in drills, and twelve pounds broadcast to the acre, lb 10c, 100 lbs \$6.

TARES, OR VETCHES (*Vicia Sativa*).—A most valuable forage plant. Also excellent as a green manure. Sow in early spring, with oats, barley or rye, which help to support it, and greatly add to its productiveness. When sown in conjunction with either of the above, thirty pounds is sufficient for an acre, if alone 100 pounds is required, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$10.

TEOSINTE (*Reana Luxurians*).—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. If allowed to grow without cutting, will attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce from twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in spring. Requires about four pounds of seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two to three seeds every twelve inches in drill, oz 20c, lb \$2.

WHITE MILLO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA.—Valuable as a forage plant and for its grain, having great capacity to stand drouth. It can be cut and fed at any stage, or cured when heading out, for fodder. It bears grain in erect, full heads, and is almost equal to corn for feeding all sorts of stock. Also makes excellent meal. Three to five pounds per acre. Can be cut for green feed several times a season. Average yield of seed about forty bushels per acre, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$12.50.

YELLOW MILLO MAIZE, or YELLOW BRANCHING DHOURA.—This growth is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the White Millo Maize, but not so much. The seed heads grow to great size on good land, often weighing three-fourth of a pound, sometimes a full pound after being fully ripe. These heads are set close and solid, with a large plump grain, double the size of White Millo, and of deep golden yellow color. The heads begin to turn down usually as soon as formed, and when ripe it hangs on a short goose-neck stem. On account of its branching habit, and tall, massive growth, this grain should be planted in four to five foot rows, and two to three feet in the drill, according to the quality of the land, two plants in a hill. The cultivation is like corn. Average yield fifty bushels of seed, lb 15c, 100 lbs \$12.50.

Insecticides.

FIELD GRAIN.—Seed Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn and other grains, of every variety, will be furnished to our customers in quantities as may be desired. Also Seed Potatoes at lowest market rates. Price given on application.

FIR TREE OIL.—The best insecticide for indoor use on all plants, is also a valuable remedy for animal parasites and insects, pint \$1.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND.—A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc., box 50c.

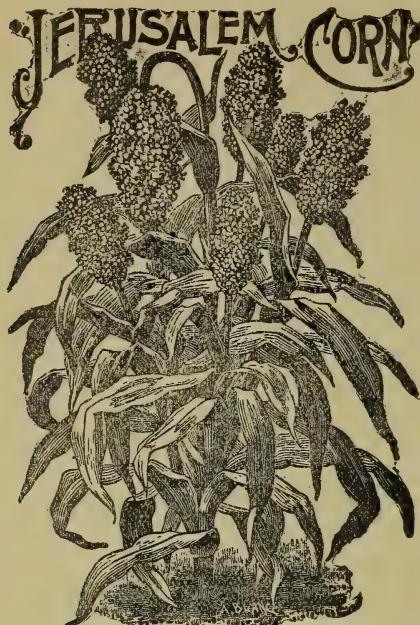
GRAPE DUST (Hammond's).—A non-poisonous powder for the remedy of mildew and rot on grapes, gooseberries, roses, etc., 5-lb package 30c.

SLUG SHOT.—A cheap, popular and effective insecticide, easily applied and not injurious or dangerous to animals, 5-lb pkg 50c, bbl, in bulk, price on application.

TOBACCO SOAP.—Easy of application, and fatal to all insect life, whether on plants or animals, 8-oz tin 25c, 6-oz tin 20c.

TOBACCO STEMS.—Indispensable for the fumigation of greenhouses, etc., and for the destruction of black aphis, greenfly and other insects, bale of about 250 lbs \$3.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Excellent wash for trees and plants to prevent insects from lodging in the bark, and besmearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms from crawling up, 1-lb tin 20c, in bulk in quantities of 10 lbs and over, 10c per lb.



	1 lb.	100 lbs.
BROOM CORN.....	10c	\$8 00
BUCKWHEAT, common	10	7 00
“ Japanese	15	10 00
EGYPTIAN CORN, Brown	5	3 00
“ “ White	5	3 00
FLAX SEED	10	7 00
FIELD BEANS	5	2 50
“ “ PEAS	5	3 00
LENTILS	15	8 00
SUNFLOWER, Mammoth Russian	15	10 00
TOBACCO, Connecticut seed, Leaf, # oz 25c.		
TOBACCO, imported Havana, # oz	40c.	
SEED CORN, Eastern grown, see page 9		
RYE		1 75

BIRD SEED.

CANARY	10
HEMP	10
RAPE	10
MILLET	10
MAW	25
MIXED CANARY	10

JERUSALEM CORN.—This corn belongs to the non-sacharine sorghums, and was brought here from the arid plains of Palestine by a missionary, who gave two grains of it to a farmer in Finney county, Kansas. These two grains made five heads the first year, next season he got five bushels, and next season he planted eight acres and gathered 200 bushels. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. Per lb 10c, 100 lbs \$6.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Highly recommended for poultry, the best egg-producing food known. It can be grown cheaper than corn, yielding over 100 bushels to the acre. The leaves make splendid fodder, much relished by all kinds of stock. Pkt 5c, lb 20c.

PEANUT.—The Peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil, with a good clay sub-soil. It possesses a long tap-root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow and well broken up, lb 15c, 100 lbs, market price.

RAFFIA.—For tying plants, superior to twine, lb 30c, 5 lbs \$1.25.

SQUIRREL AND GOPHER EXTERMINATOR.—Kills on top of the ground, per can 35c.

Fertilizers.

We supply only high grade, reliable fertilizers, goods that we know to be as represented, and, quality considered, prices are unusually low.

PURE GRANULATED BONE—FOR LAWNS, ETC.—We warrant them to be pure, unadulterated. Recommended for plants and fruit trees. If sown thickly, forms an excellent restoring and quickening power on grass plots in gardens, pleasure grounds, etc., but should be rolled in after being sown, also fine for mixing with the soil for potting plants. Per ton \$35, 100-lb sack \$2, 50-lb bags \$1.25, 25-lb bags \$1, less quantity 5c lb.

DISSOLVED BONES.—These are first ground into 3-16 in. and dust, and then treated with Sulphuric Acid, which renders the phosphate soluble, and much easier for the plants to assimilate. They promote a vigorous growth on plants. Undissolved, the bones are much slower in their action, per ton \$40, lb \$2.50. Analysis, ammonia 2 to 2½ per cent.; phosphate 14 to 16 per cent. Prices for car lots on application.

GUANO (Pure bird manure).—This is a very popular fertilizer, has been used very extensively in Eastern States. We recommend it very strong for trees, grass or vegetables. Price # 100 lb \$2, ton \$30.

GYPSUM or LAND PLASTER. (Sulphate of Lime).—We strongly recommend this on all black alkali land, as best leacher we know of. Drainage and leaching will convert our black alkali soils, and make them productive. It should also be used in urinals and stables, as it will fix ammonia, and preserve this volatile manure, in 100-lb bags \$1, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton \$15.

NITRATE OF SODA (Chili Saltpetre).—This is a fertilizer that should be used with a great deal of care, as if used in excess, it is likely to kill the plants, we, therefore, advise it only to be used in small quantities. Its effect is immediate. In applying it to pot plants dissolve a tablespoonful to one gallon of water and use every two weeks. There is nothing but ammonia in this salt, of which there is about twenty per cent, $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lbs \$3.50.

LAWN FERTILIZER (Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur).—Unless thoroughly decomposed stable manure is not desirable, because of the number of weed seeds contained in it. Granulated tobacco and sulphur possesses the requisite properties to induce a rapid luxuriant growth. This being a vegetable product, and undecayed decomposition must take place after application. Thus you have a gradual food for the grass or plant, tree, vine or shrub, and this will continue until all is consumed. A 10-lb package is sufficient for 300 square feet. Price $\frac{3}{4}$ 10-lb package 75c, 100 lbs \$4.50.

Poultry and Cattle Foods and Remedies.

MANHATTAN THORLEY EGG FOOD AND FOULLTRY TONIC WILL MAKE HENS LAY.



the result of a long and careful study of the habits and wants of poultry, and it has now been used for several years by prominent and experienced poultry men in the East, and the past eight years in California, so that the beneficial results to be obtained are not imaginary but real, and we have many flattering testimonials to this fact. In fact we have never received a complaint regarding its merits, 2-lb packages 50c, 10-lb bags \$2, 25-lb bags \$4.

PURE GROUND BONES FOR CHICKENS.—This is a pure article, sweet and nutritious; has not been subject to acid, so it may be depended upon as being of the best quality in the market for feeding poultry. Per ton \$35, 100-lb sacks \$2, 50-lb bags \$1.25, 25-lb bags 75c, less quantity 5c $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS FOR POULTRY.—Per lb 5c, $\frac{3}{4}$ 100-lb sks \$1.25.

CHICKEN SHELLS.—Coarse. Per 100 lbs \$2.50, 50-lb sks \$1.25.

OIL CAKE MEAL.—For horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lbs \$2.50.

IMPERIAL STOCK FOOD.—Is composed of laxatives and tonics in abundance, aromatics in just proportion, diuretics, expectorants and alteratives. Unlike the majority of condition powders on the market there is nothing in the Imperial Stock Food to cheapen it, or anything that is deleterious, being mostly vegetable, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb boxes 50c.

Tree Seeds.

Amateur cultivators will please remember that seeds of this class usually take time to germinate—in some cases only a few days, in others several weeks—and that quite frequently they lie dormant the whole season before commencing to grow.

We do not sell these seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those that are quoted at over twenty-five cents per ounce; of these twenty-five cent packets will be supplied.

ACACIA DECURRENS (The Black Wattle) Australia.—“In California ‘Acacia decurrens’ has grown over fifty feet in eight years, and is useful as a wind-break, besides being very rich in ‘tannin,’ and furnishing a gum, which exudes copiously wherever a branch is cut, equal to gum arabic.” Wood also valuable for fuel and for coopers’ and tanners’ work. Oz 50c, lb \$4.

ACACIA PYCNANTHA (Golden Wattle)—Of rapid growth, doing especially well near the sea coast, and containing a large quantity of tanin, oz 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 40c, lb \$4.

EUCALYPTUS CORYNOCALYX (Sugar Gum)—Considerable attention has been called to this variety by the California State Board of Forestry as being well suited for planting along the coast and dry regions, the sweet foliage attracting cattle and sheep, which browse on the lower branches, pkt 25c, oz \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb \$5.

CUPRESSUS MACROCARPA (Monterey Cypress).—A handsome easily grown evergreen tree; also well adapted for making beautiful hedges; per oz 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$1.

EUCALYPTUS CITRIODORA (Lemon Scented Gum).—A handsome slender tree, with foliage equal if not superior to the lemon scented verbena, pkt 25, oz \$2.

EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA (Scarlet Flowering Gum).—Should be grown on account of its magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers. Packet of twenty-five seeds, 50c.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (Tasmanian Blue Gum).—Splendid fast growing tree; valuable for its hygienic properties as well as for its timber. Per oz 40c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb \$3.50.

EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA (Red Gum).—Attains a height of 200 feet, the timber is hard, strong and extremely durable. oz 50c, lb \$5.

GLEBITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS (Honey Locust).—Handsome spreading tree, oz 10c, lb 50c.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silk Oak).—A beautiful tree with fern-like foliage, of rapid growth and resists drought to a remarkable degree, oz 75c, pkt 25c.

MORUS TARTARICA (Russian Mulberry).—A valuable variety being easily cultivated, hardy and a good grower, and if kept dwarf makes a fine hedge. Leaves used as food for silk worms, oz 35c, pkt 15c.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA (Maiden Hair Tree).—The most beautiful and peculiar of all hardy exotic trees, unique and ornamental, oz 15c, lb \$1.

SCHINUS MOLLE (Pepper Tree).—Handsome drooping fern-like foliage with innumerable bunches of bright scarlet berries, the admiration of all visitors to California, oz 15c, lb \$1.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA (California Big Tree).—The mammoth tree of California is the largest of all trees, a height having been recorded of 450 feet and 93 feet in circumference at the ground, the bark is from one to two feet thick, makes a handsome tree for parks or lawns, oz \$1, lb \$10.

Culinary Roots and Plants.

NOTE.—When ordered to be sent by mail, remit, in addition to price, for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Potato and Tomato plants 15c per doz, 50c per 100; Egg and Pepper plants 10c per doz, 40c per 100. Pot grown plants double postage.

		doz.	lb.	100.
ASPARAGUS (Conover's Colossal).—One-year old roots, equal to two-year old Eastern grown	cts	\$1 00	\$7 50	
CABBAGE PLANTS.—Early Winingstadt, Henderson's Early Summer, Fottler's Early Brunswick, Premium Flat Dutch and Red Drumhead	15	75	5 00	
CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Early Erfurt, Snowball, Lenormand's Mammoth and Large Algiers	20	1 50	7 50	
CHIVES or SCHNITT LAUCH.—For flavoring soups, salads, etc.....per clump 25c		\$2 50		
EGG PLANTS.—New York Improved Large Round Purple, grown in pots	75	5 00		
GARLIC SETS.—Per lb 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 100 lbs market price				
HOP VINE ROOTS.....	50	3 50		
HORSE RADISH ROOTS, OR SETS.—Thrives best in low, damp soil. Plant in rows two feet apart, and in the rows eighteen inches apart.....	25	1 50		
PEPPER PLANTS.—Chili, Large Bell or Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, etc.....	50	3 50		
RHUBARB ROOTS.—Linnæus and Victoria, strong roots,	2 00	12 00		
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Yellow Nansemond, and Large White			50	4 00
TOMATO PLANTS.—Perfection, Beauty, Favorite, Mikado, Mayflower, New Dwarf, Champion and Ponderosa...	25	1 50		

Fruit Department.

Apples.

The apple will grow on a variety of soils, but it seldom thrives on very dry sands or soils saturated with moisture. Its favorite soil is a strong loam of a limestone nature.

	PER 10.	PER 100.	PER 1,000.
3 to 4 feet high.....	10 cts each	\$ 8 00	\$ 70 00
4 to 6 feet high.....	12½ cts each	10 00	90 00

SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST.—Fruit medium size, form roundish, skin very smooth with a few faint white dots, bright straw color when fully ripe, flesh very white, tender and juicy, crisp with a rich sub-acid flavor.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Rather large, deep crimson with pale, white bloom, juicy, acid flavor, tree hardy, good grower and productive. July and August.

RED JUNE.—Fruit small, color dark, crimson red. Sweet, good eating apple, July.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—Medium roundish, oblate, skin smooth, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground. The flesh is juicy, sprightly and sub-acid. September.

FALL APPLES.

JONATHAN.—Medium size, skin thin and smooth and of a light yellowish color, flesh white rarely a little pinkish, very tender and juicy with a mild sprightly vinous flavor. November.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Large, skin greenish yellow at first, but becoming bright yellow marbled with light and deep red.

FALL PIPPIN.—Large, skin greenish becoming yellow when ripe, flesh yellow, tender, rich. September and October.

VANDEVERE PIPPIN.—Large, skin striped and blotched with light red on yellow, flesh greenish yellow, firm, crisp, brisk, subacid. November.

WINTER APPLES.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN.—Medium, skin light yellowish green with a brownish cheek. Flesh tender, fine grained, mild, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. March.

YELLOW NEWTOWN.—Medium to large, color light green becoming yellow, often brownish, red cheek in the sun. Flesh firm, very juicy, rich, aromatic, very best in quality. Tree a slow grower and needs a rich soil. December to February.

YELLOW BELFLOWER.—Large, skin yellow with a tinge of red on sunny side. Flesh crisp, juicy with a sprightly, aromatic flavor. November to January.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING.—Large, skin green, becoming greenish yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich, rather acid flavor. October.

WINESNAP.—Medium, skin of a deep red color with a few streaks. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich flavor. December to March.

JENITON.—Medium, skin yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson. Flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid. February to June.

MISSOURI PIPPIN.—Large, skin pale whitish yellow, striped and splashed with red. Flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid, good flavor. December to April.

BEN DAVIS.—Large, skin striped, mostly red, very handsome. Flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid. December to March.

CRAZ APPLES.

TEN TO FIFTEEN CENTS EACH.

HYSLOP.—Fruit large, skin dark rich, purplish red, covered with thick blue bloom. Flesh inclining to yellow, sub-acid, good for cider and for culinary purposes.

TRANSCENDANT.—Medium, skin golden yellow with a crimson red cheek, when ripe the red covers nearly the whole surface. Flesh yellow, crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable. August and September.

Pears.

Pears should be picked before maturity (not allowed to ripen on the trees), ripened in the house they are much better. Many kinds are almost worthless if allowed to ripen on the trees, either in lack of juiciness or richness. Thinning the fruit, if too full, increases the size.

	PER 10.	PER 100.
3 to 4 feet high.....	12½ cts each	\$10 00
4 to 6 feet high.....	15 cts each	12 50

SUMMER PEARS.

BARTLETT.—First on the list and deservedly so. Large in size, irregular in form, with a blush on the sunny side, very juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich, rather musky flavor. August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Large, pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; rich, juicy, melting sweet; very vigorous and productive. September.

FALL PEARS.

KIEFER'S HYBRID.—Large, skin rich yellow, tinged with red. Flesh white, juicy, coarse grained, acid flavor. September and October.

WINTER PEARS.

BEURRE EASTER.—Large, skin yellow with a brownish red cheek. Flesh rich and melting; excellent. November to January.

P. BARRY.—Large, skin deep yellow. Flesh whitish, fine, juicy, buttery, rich. January to March.

WINTER NELLIS.—Small, skin yellowish green, covered with russet. Flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, very juicy. December.

Cherries.

Thrives on almost any soil that is not too wet.

	PER 10.	PER 100.
3 to 4 feet high.....	15 cts each	\$13 00

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Fruit very large, heart shaped, skin bright black. Flesh purplish tender, rich and good. June.

EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish).—Medium, skin very red, dark when ripe. Flesh melting, juicy and with a sprightly, acid flavor.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—Roundish, heart shaped, skin light yellow, nearly covered with red. Flesh rather firm, juicy, excellent. June.

ROYAL ANN.—Large, skin pale yellow, with a bright red cheek. Flesh very firm, juicy, and when fully ripe of an excellent flavor. June.

Peaches.

	PER 10.	PER 100.
3 to 4 feet high.....	12½ cts each	\$10 00
4 to 6 feet high.....	15 cts each	12 50

ALEXANDER.—Large, skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red. Flesh greenish white, very juicy, quality good, adheres to the stone slightly, should remain on the tree until fully ripe, when it is very sweet. June.

BRIGGS' RED MAY.—Large, skin white, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh white, tinged with red at the stone; very juicy, of a rich sweet flavor; freestone. September.

EARLY CRAWFORD.—Large, skin yellow with a fine red cheek. Flesh yellow melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. One of the best, freestone. August.

FOSTER.—Large, similar to the Early Crawford, but a few days earlier, larger and better quality.

HALE'S EARLY.—Medium to large, skin whitish green covered with marble red. Flesh melting and rich. 1st of July.

LATE CRAWFORD.—Largest size, skin yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow; freestone. September.

LEMON CLING.—Large, oblong having a swollen point, similar to a lemon, skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. August.

MUIR.—Large, skin yellow. Flesh firm and very sweet, good drying and canning peach; freestone.

SALWAY.—Large, yellow with a brownish red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy; flavor very good. September.

SUSQUEHANNA.—Large, skin yellow with a beautiful red cheek. Flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich flavor; freestone.

Nectarines.

Thrives wherever peaches will grow. Fifteen cents each; \$12.50 per 100.

BOSTON.—Fruit large and handsome, skin bright yellow with very deep red cheek. Flesh yellow to the stone, sweet though not rich, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor. September.

Apricots.

FIFTEEN CENTS EACH; \$12.50 PER HUNDRED.

HEMSKIRKE.—Large, skin orange with a red cheek. Flesh bright orange, tender, rather juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor, stone small. July.

ROYAL.—Large, skin dull yellow with an orange cheek very faintly tinged with red. Flesh pale orange and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. July.

ST. AMBROSE.—Large, skin deep yellow, reddish next to the sun. Flesh juicy, rich and sugary. August.

Plums—Prunes.

The plum requires a heavy soil to attain its greatest perfection. Clay with a mixture of heavy loam is the best soil for the plum.

	PER 10.	PER 100.
3 to 4 feet high.....	12½ cts each	\$10 00
4 to 6 feet high.....	15 cts each	12 50
French Prune.....		\$9 00 to 10 00

JAPAN VARIETIES.

BURBANK.—Large, skin clear cherry red. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet with an agreeable flavor.

KELSEY'S JAPAN.—Large, skin a rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red. Flesh firm, rich and of excellent quality. August and September.

SATSUMA (Blood Plum).—Large, skin deep crimson. Flesh very firm, and dark purplish red to the stone. July.

PLUMS—PRUNES SUITABLE FOR DRYING.

FRENCH PRUNE (Petite Prune d'Agen).—Medium to small, skin reddish purple with a blue bloom. Flesh fine, juicy, sugary, used very extensively for drying in California. September.

Olives.

MANZANILLO.—Fruit large and of irregular orange shape; color deep bluish black, with many minute white specks; it is a freestone, and consequently highly prized for pickling; the oil is of very high grade; the tree is a rapid grower, and very prolific bearer. Ripens in October.

MISSION.—The variety to be found at all the old Missions; introduced by the Spanish Padres, and until recently the only sort cultivated in California. It still holds its place as one of the most vigorous, productive, hardy and long-lived varieties. Fruit medium size, jet black, and yielding a fine oil; can also be used for pickling; ripens late.

NEVADILLO BLANCO.—A tree of good size, with the branches well set on, and its numerous branchlets usually bent with the weight of the fruit. The fruit is medium sized, and ripens early. It is employed for oil only, of which it yields an abundant supply of the finest grade.

Quinces.

FIFTEEN CENTS EACH; \$12.50 PER HUNDRED.

ORANGE OR APPLE.—Large, skin bright golden yellow, cooks well, and of excellent flavor.

Grapes.

No fruit, except the strawberry, comes into bearing as soon after planting as the grape. Plant about eight feet apart each way. Prune so as to admit the sun to the fruit. Remember that only new wood is to be cared for, cutting all the old wood away, as the best fruit is obtained from new wood.

12½ CENTS EACH. \$1.00 PER DOZEN. \$7.00 PER HUNDRED.

CONCORD.—Bunches compact, berries large, almost black. Flesh somewhat buttery, juicy and sweet.

CATAWBA.—Bunches medium size, skin rather thick, pale red in the shade, but pretty deep red in the sun. Flesh juicy, very sweet.

DELAWARE.—Bunches small, berries small and round, skin thin, of a beautiful bright red. Flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing.

DIANA.—Bunches large, skin thin and of a fine reddish color. Flesh sweet and very juicy.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA.—Bunches very large, berries unequaled in size, skin thick, pale amber, thin white bloom. Flesh firm, sweet and rich, fine muscat flavor.

NIAGARA.—Bunches and berries large, skin thin, white. Flesh tender, sweet.

Gooseberries.

\$1.00 PER DOZ. \$5.00 PER HUNDRED.

DOWNING.—An upright, vigorous grower, very spicy, productive fruit; very large, whitish green, skin smooth. Flesh soft and juicy.

OREGON CHAMPION.—Large, skin light green and hairy. Flesh very sweet, juicy, excellent flavor, very prolific bearer and will not mildew.

Currants.

\$1.20 CENTS PER DOZ. \$5.00 PER HUNDRED.

CHERRY CURRANT.—Very large, berries red, bunches short, good bearer.

WHITE DUTCH.—Large, of fine yellowish white color, very good flavor.

Raspberries.

75 CENTS PER DOZ. \$3.00 PER 100. \$15.00 PER 1,000.

CUTHBERT.—Fruit large, deep red, fine flavor, one of the best red sorts.

Gregg.—The largest of Black caps, black with a rich bloom, very juicy, high flavored and delicious.

Blackberries.

75 CENTS PER DOZ. \$3.00 PER 100. \$15.00 PER 1,000.

KITATINNY.—Large, berry a rich, glossy black, moderately firm, juicy, rich, sweet, excellent.

LAWTON.—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size; delicious when fully ripe.

OREGON EVERGREEN.—A native sort superior to almost every berry in sweetness and flavor. The fruit is of medium size and is a prolific bearer.

Strawberries.

Leading varieties 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Miscellaneous:

ALMOND, SOFTSHELL.—Originated in California. Large, soft shell, nut very plump. Tree a good grower.

ALMOND, LANGUEDOC.—Nut large, shell thin, kernel sweet, one of the best.

ALMOND, I. X. L.—Tree a strong grower with large leaves, nuts large, shell soft but perfect.

FIGS, BRUNSWICK.—Tree very hardy and strong bearer; fruit medium.

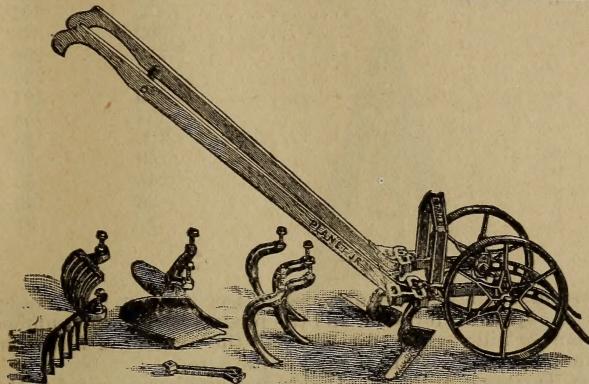
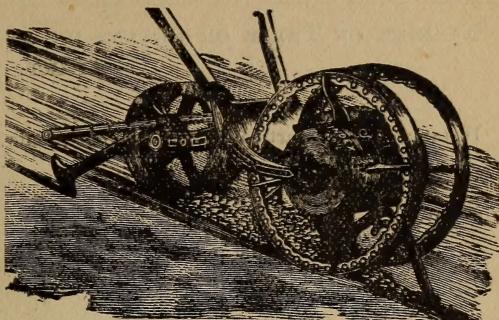
FIGS, BROWN TURKEY.—Large purplish brown; flesh red and delicious flavor.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN.—Tree a very rapid grower, makes a nice, ornamental tree. Fruit small.

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE.—Fruit very large, or as big as a good sized apple. Tree very hardy and will grow anywhere.

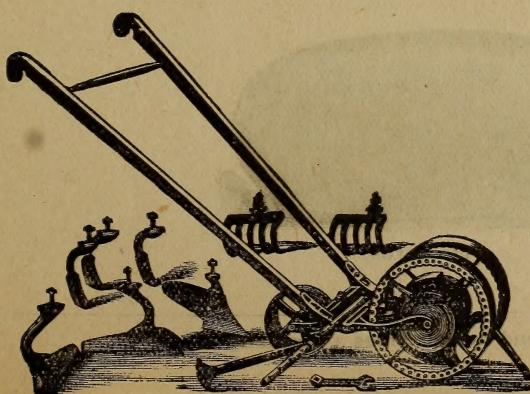
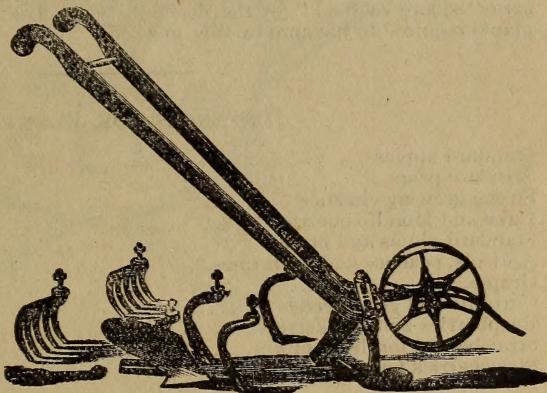
ENGLISH WALNUTS, SOFTSHELL.—Tree a very good grower and is excellent for shade. Tree has a nice round head and is very ornamental.

THE PLANET JR. No. 2 SEED DRILL.—This standard drill holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. It sows all garden seeds accurately any desired thickness or depth. It opens, drops, covers and rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage in the most perfect and reliable manner. The seed index has upon it the names of the principal seeds, and the discharge openings can be set in a moment. Price, \$9.00.



THE PLANET JR. Double Wheel Hoe.—Cultivator, rake and plow combined. This exceedingly useful and popular tool has this season the extensive outfit shown in this illustration. Price, \$8.

THE PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE.—Cultivator, rake and plow combined. Great strength, easy running, simple combination and variety of attachments are striking features of this implement. The full equipment is shown in the cut. Price, \$6.00.



THE PLANET JR. COMBINED DRILL, WHEEL, HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.—This tool is unquestionably the most popular as it is the most perfect machine of its kind made. It is unrivaled in design, finish, convenience and capacity for work. Price, \$12.00.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

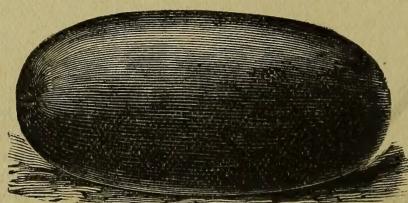
Distance, 1 foot apart each way, number plants.	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
" 2 "	43,560	50,300
" 3 "	10,890	12,575
" 4 "	4,840	5,889
" 5 "	2,722	3,143
" 6 "	1,742	2,011
" 7 "	1,210	1,397
" 8 "	888	1,025
" 9 "	680	785
" 10 "	537	620
" 12 "	435	502
" 14 "	302	348
" 15 "	222	256
" 16 "	193	222
" 18 "	170	191
" 20 "	134	154
" 25 "	109	125
" 30 "	69	79
" 35 "	48	55
" 40 "	35	40
	27	31

RULE SQUARE METHOD.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples	25 to 30 feet apart each way.
Standard pears	20 to 25 " " "
Strong growing cherries	20 to 25 " " "
Duke and Morello cherries	18 to 20 " " "
Standard plums and prunes	18 to 20 " " "
Apricots, peaches and nectarines	18 to 20 " " "
Grapes	7 to 10 " " "
Currents and gooseberries	4 by 6
Raspberries and blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 4
Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.



PIE MELON.



